



Rockville's Pike

Envision a Great Place

First Report to the Community

March 18, 2008



Public Involvement Process

A Summary

Kick-Off Meeting

- *Held on December 4, 2007*
- *Approximately 150 participants attended*



Three Overarching Themes

- *Promoting Suitable Development*
- *Improving Transportation*
- *Creating a Unique Sense of Place*

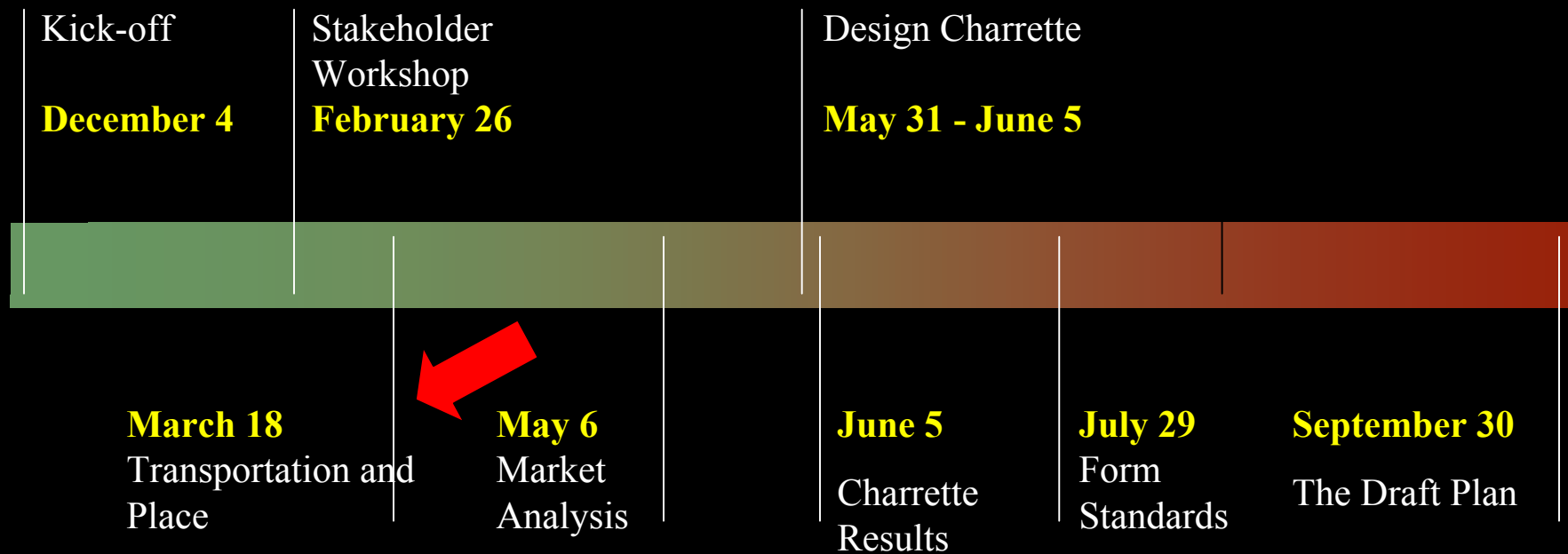
Stakeholder Workshop

- *Held on February 26, 2008*
- *Approximately 100 participants attended*



Process and Schedule

Public Meetings

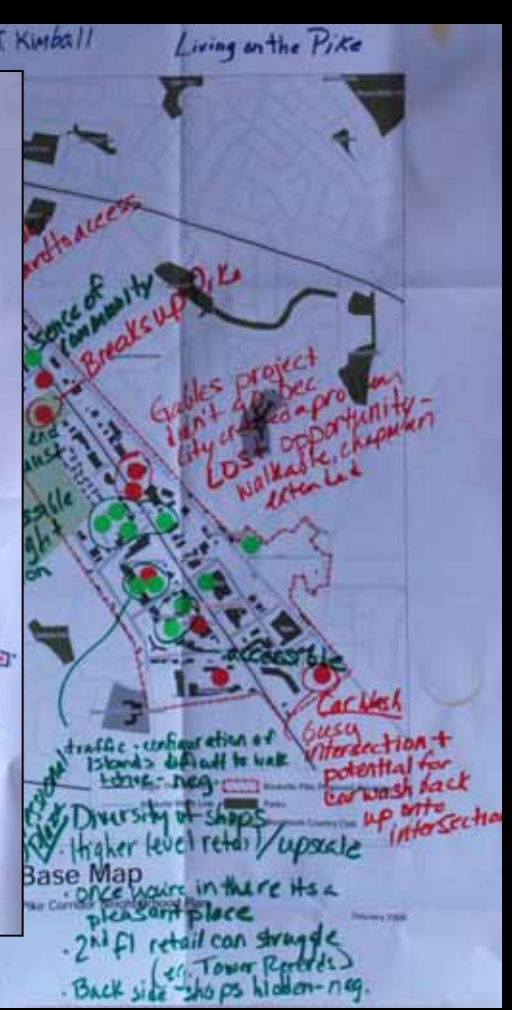
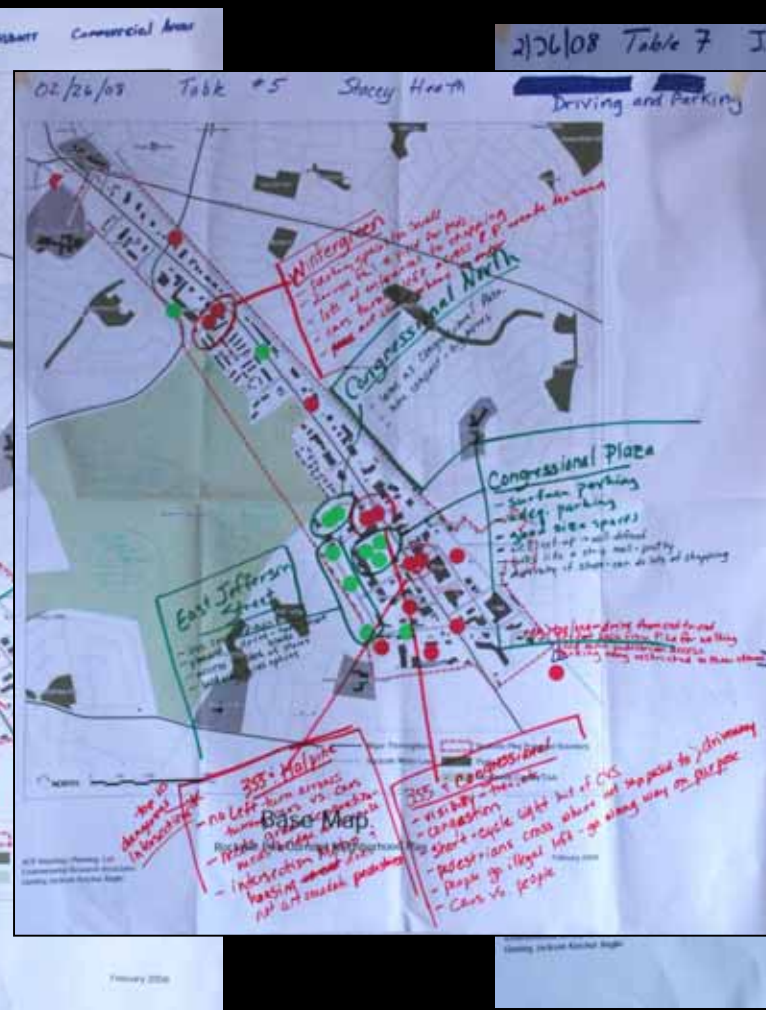
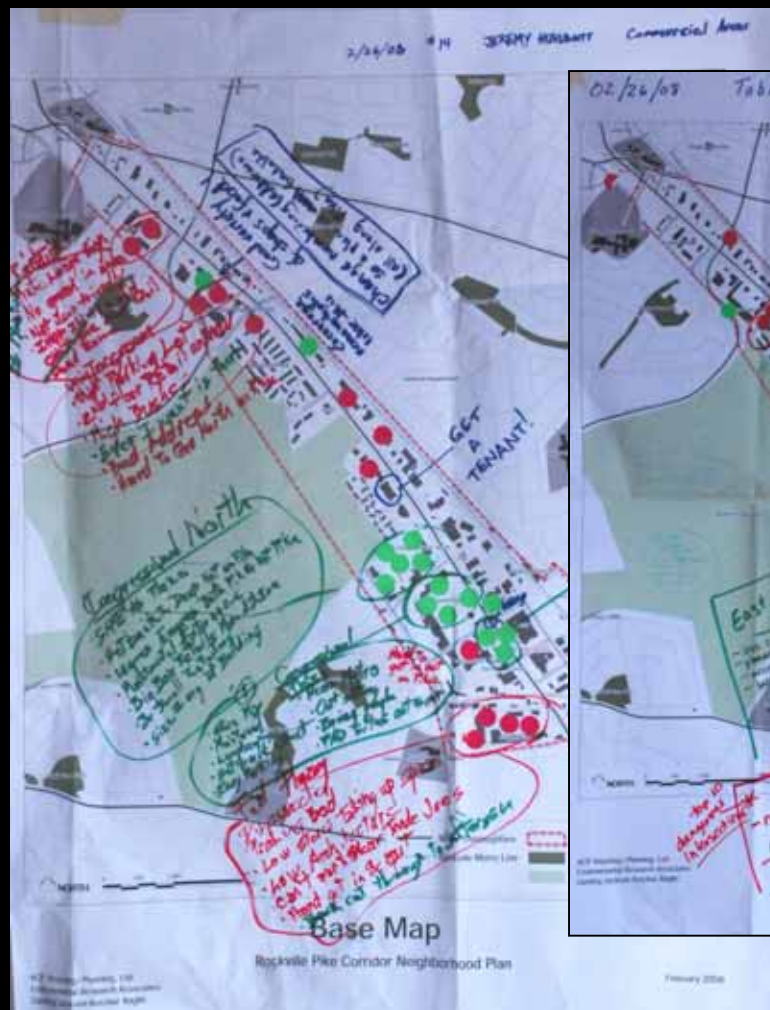


Reports to the Community

Good Places, Bad Places

- *Each table addressed one of five topics:*
 - *Commercial areas*
 - *Community appearance*
 - *Driving and Parking*
 - *Living on the Pike*
 - *Walking*
- *Green dots = good places; Red dots = bad places*
- *Discussion on physical characteristics*

Sample Table Maps



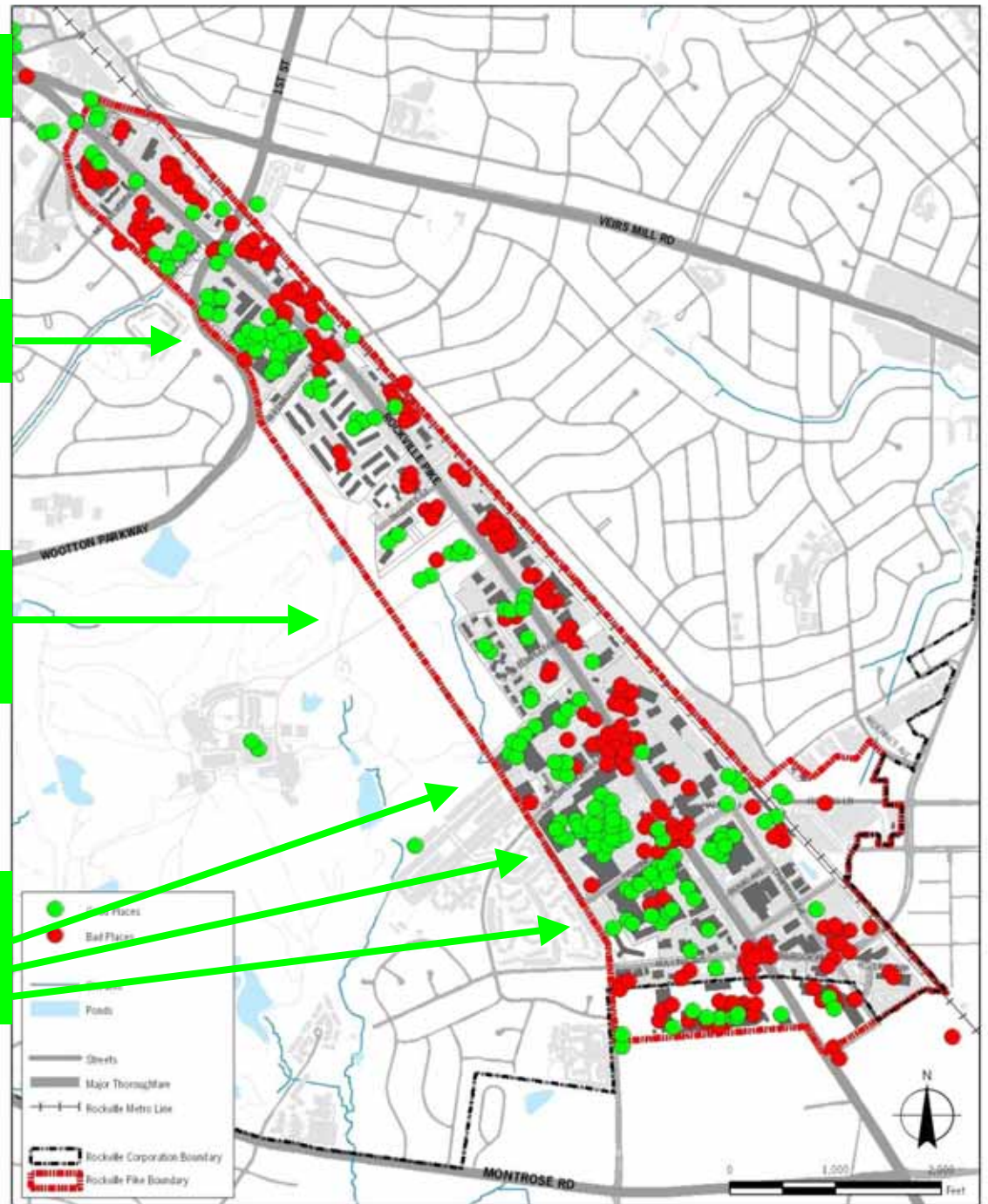
Results:
Good Places, Bad Places

Good Places

Wintergreen Plaza

Woodmont Country Club

Congressional Shopping
Centers

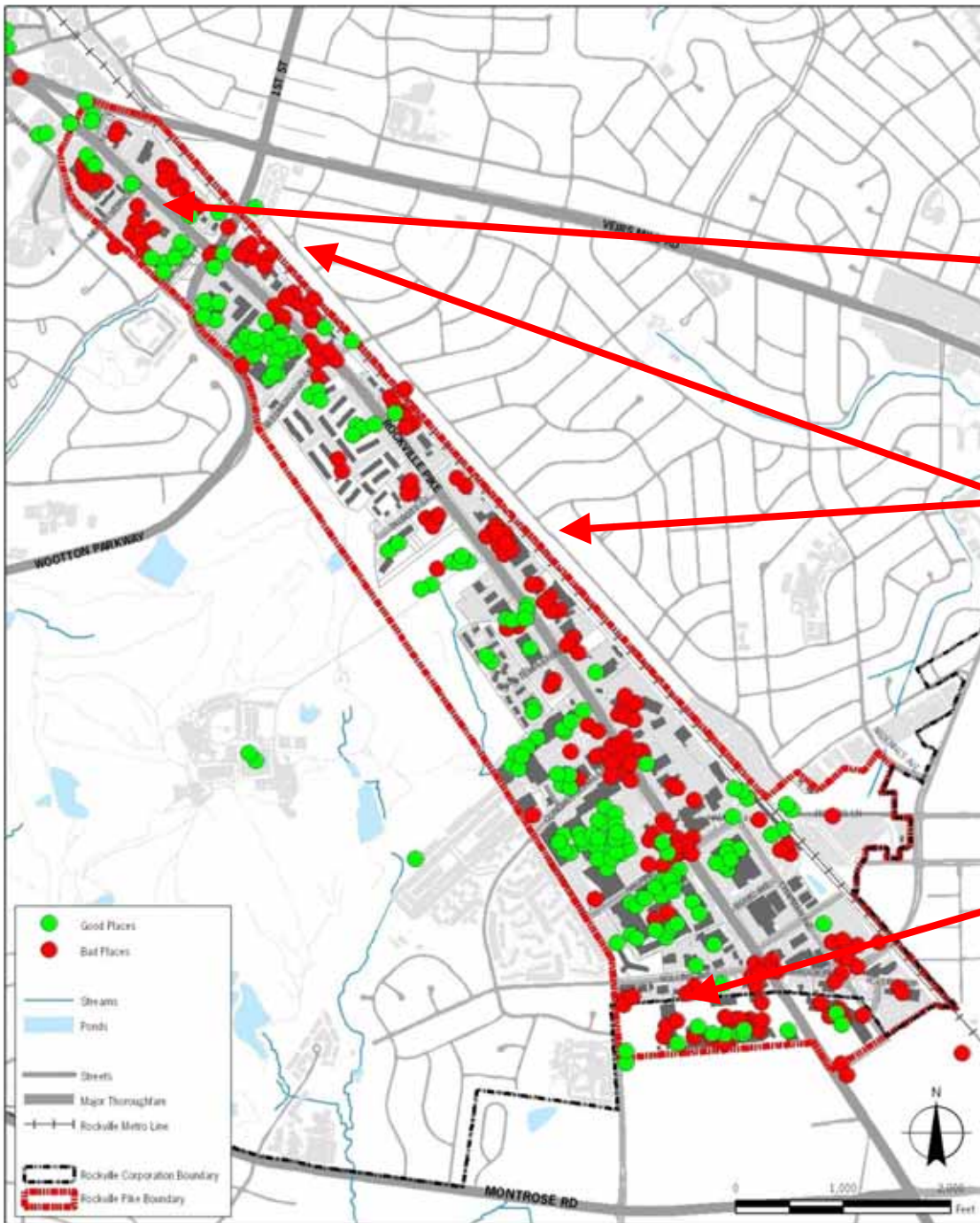


Bad Places

Marlo Furniture and Ritchie Center

East side retail

Federal Plaza

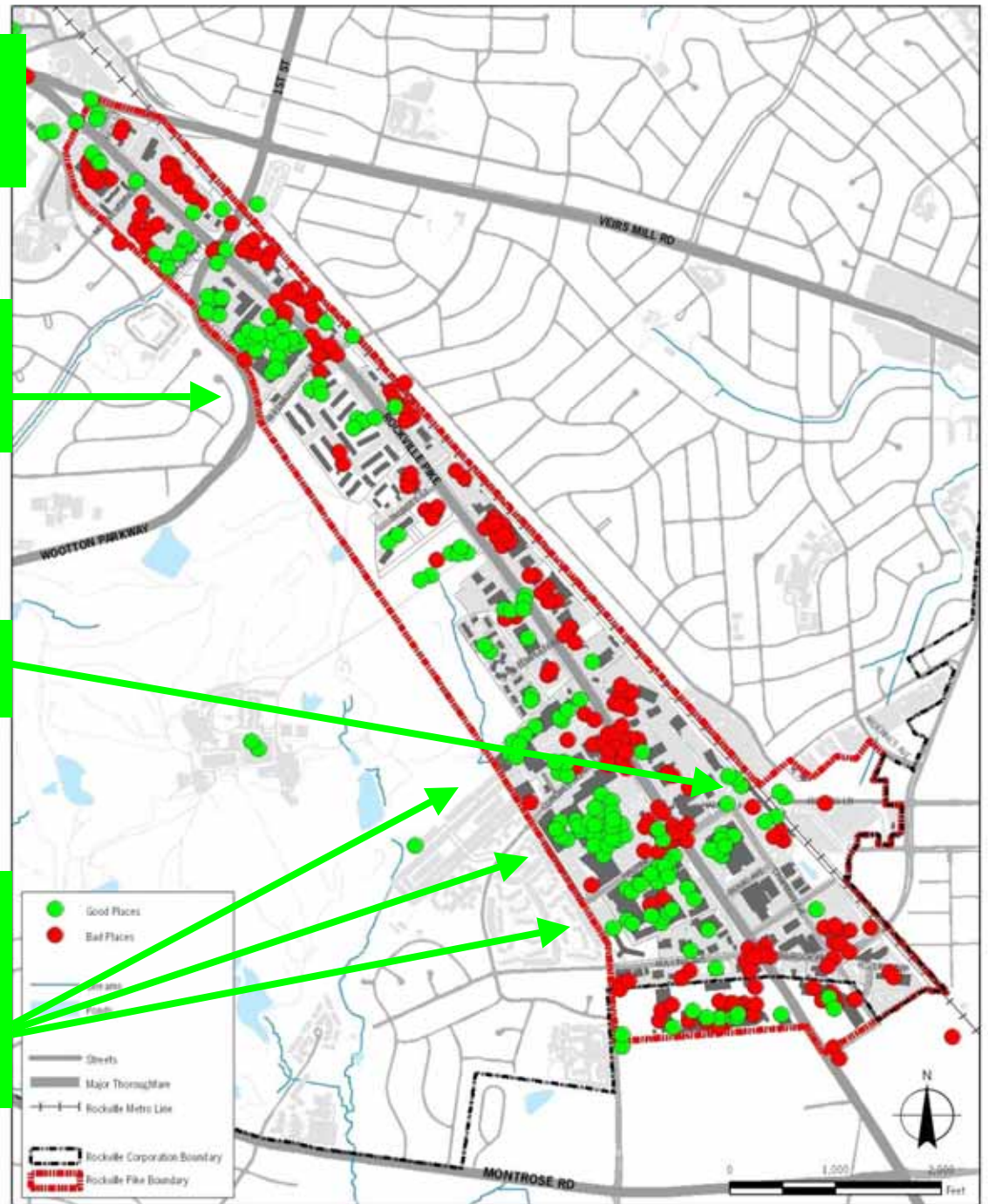


Good Places: Transportation

Wintergreen Plaza and Wootton Parkway

Twinbrook Metro

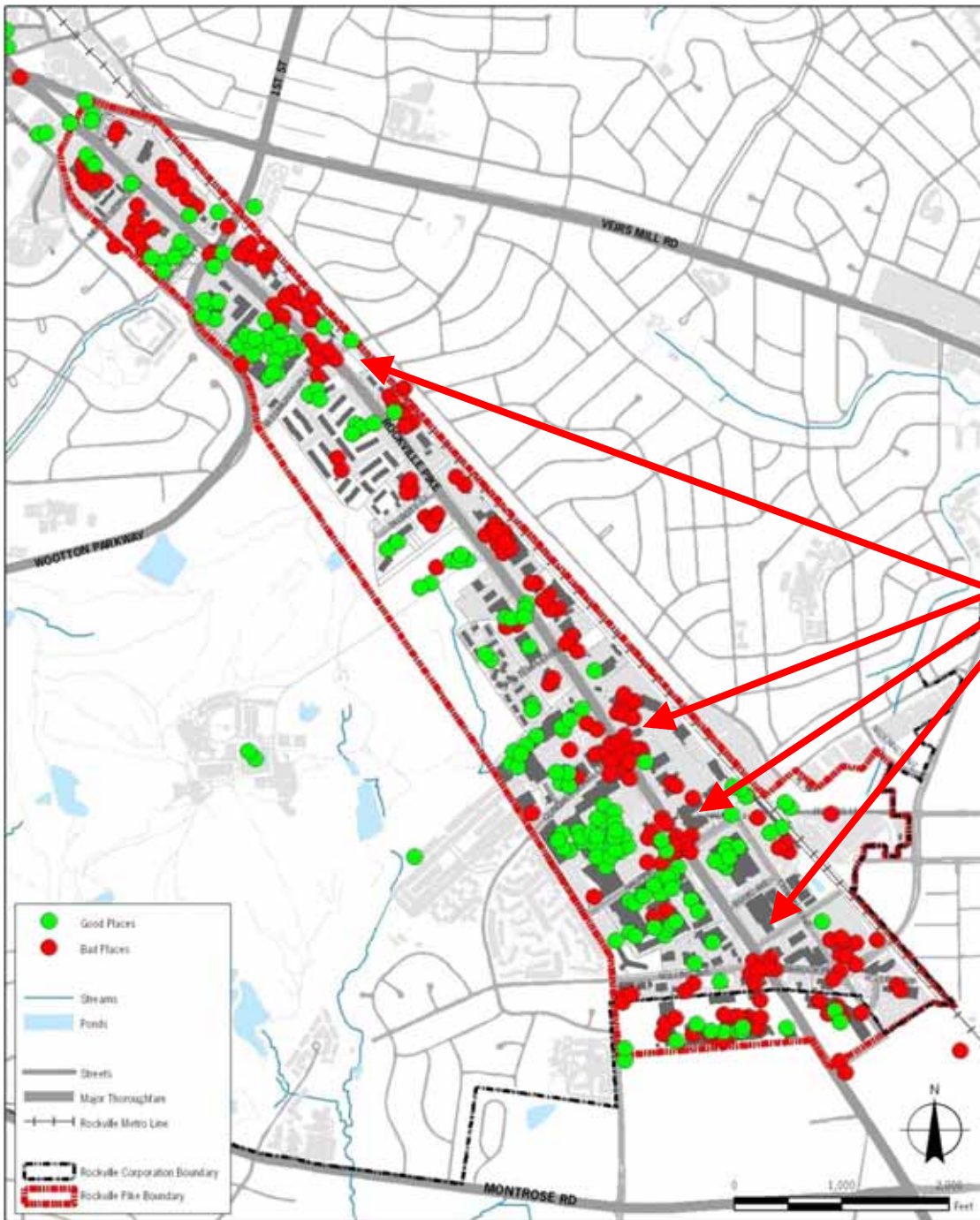
Congressional Shopping Centers and East Jefferson



Bad Places: Transportation

Major Intersections: Halpine, Congressional Lane, Edmonston, Twinbrook Parkway

General Pedestrian Environment



Other Types of Input

- *Participant Recommendation Cards*
- *Critical Questions exercise*
- *Ideas from the Kick-Off*
- *All used to develop a set of Draft Development Principles*

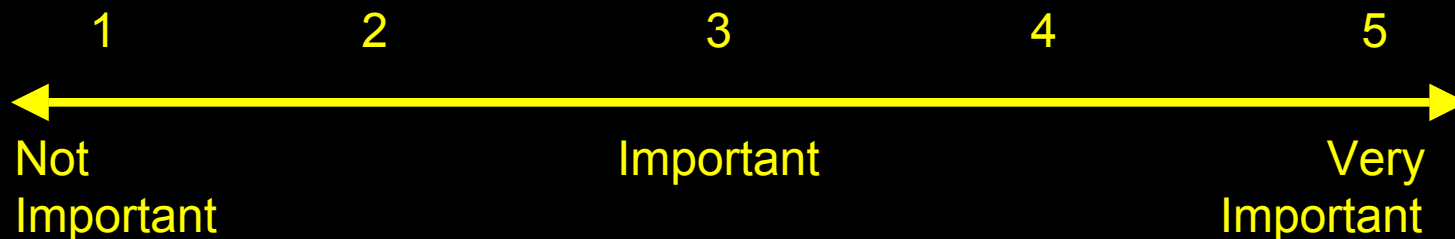
Rating Draft Principles

Rating Draft Principles

- *First use your Rating Sheet to evaluate each draft principle on a scale from 1 to 5 (1=not important, 5=very important)*
- *There will be a 5 minute table discussion period after the rating exercise. If you choose, write additional comments in the space provided.*

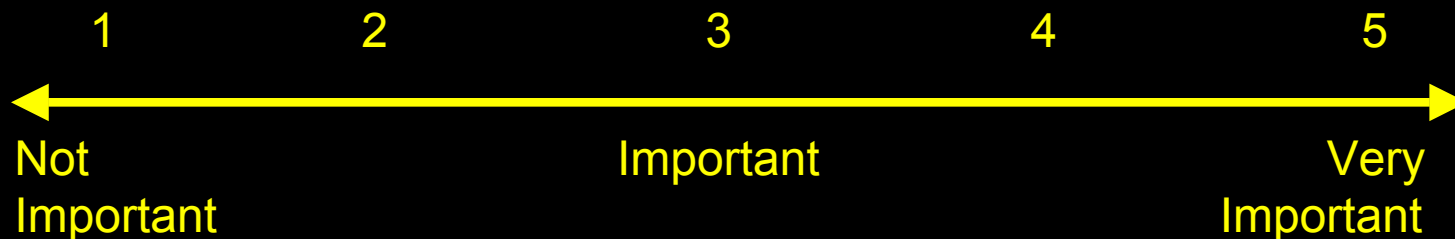
Draft Principle 1

Quality architecture and urban design will create a visually appealing environment along the Pike.



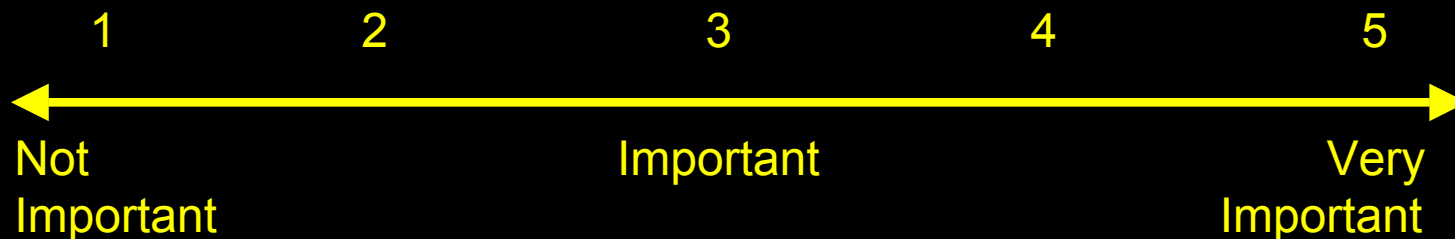
Draft Principle 2

Roadway and intersection improvements on the Pike will allow for smooth, safe vehicular flow.



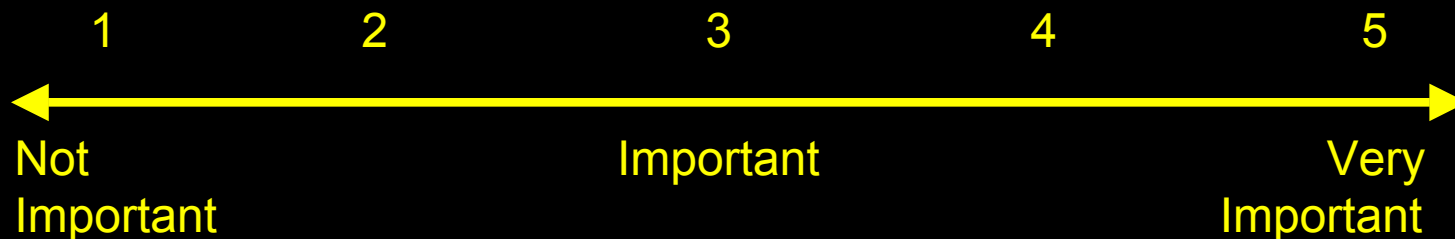
Draft Principle 3

The Pike will feature a safe and pleasant environment for walking and biking.



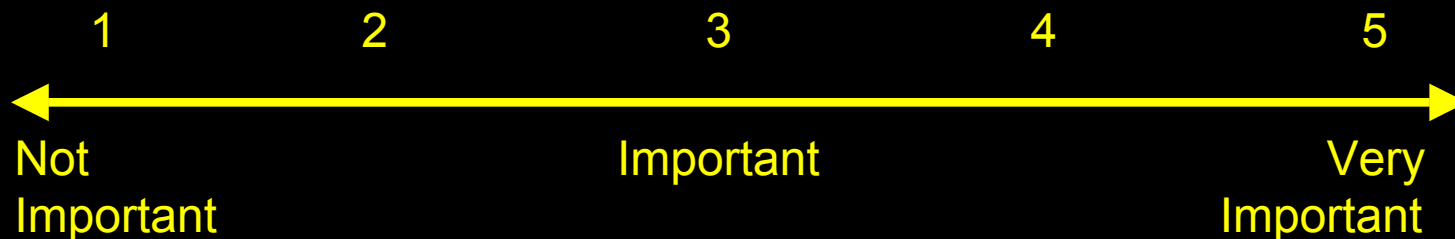
Draft Principle 4

Additional open space, landscaping, and environmentally friendly development will contribute to a “greener” Pike.



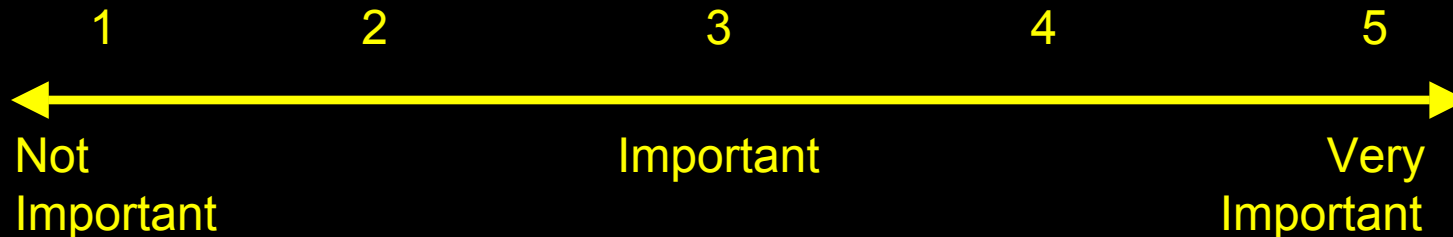
Draft Principle 5

The Pike will feature vibrant, walkable mixed-use developments.



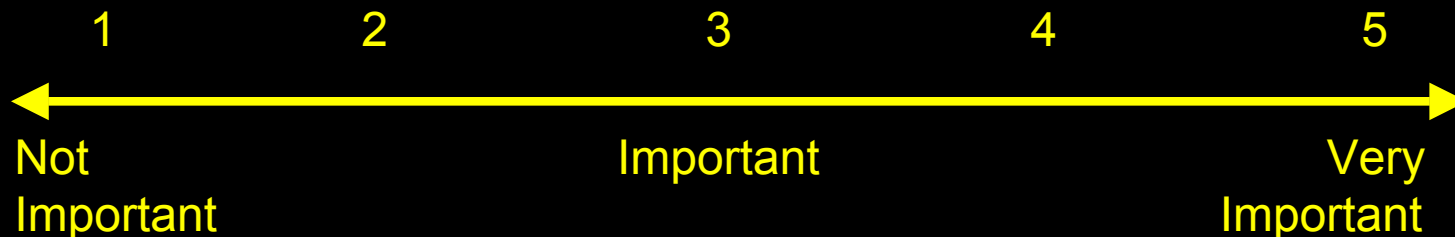
Draft Principle 6

New public spaces on the Pike will provide a pleasant environment for community gathering and outdoor activity.



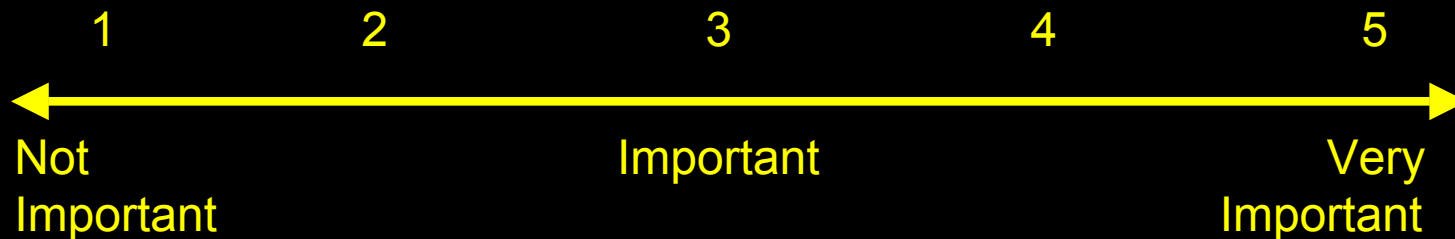
Draft Principle 7

The economic success of Rockville's Pike will be maintained by supporting both local and national retail and encouraging property redevelopment.



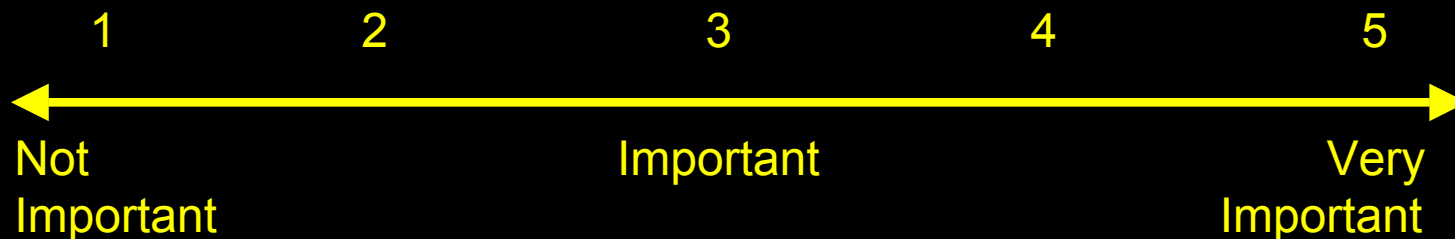
Draft Principle 8

Rockville's Pike will be well connected with surrounding areas, providing choices for cars and pedestrians to access and move between properties along the Pike.



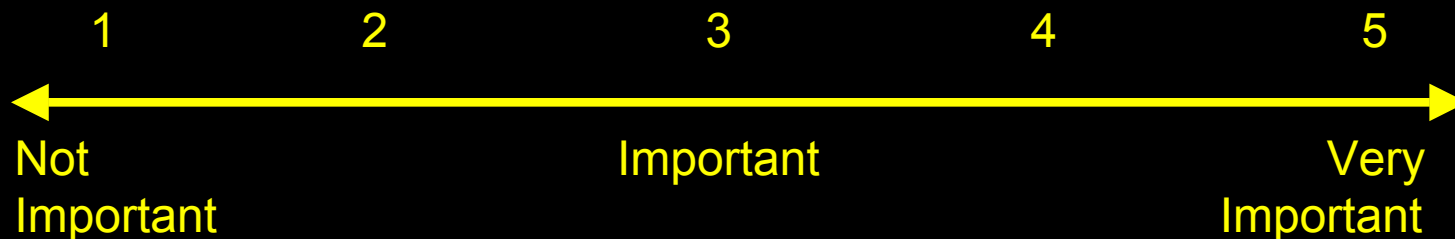
Draft Principle 9

The Pike will feature efficient and reliable public transportation options.

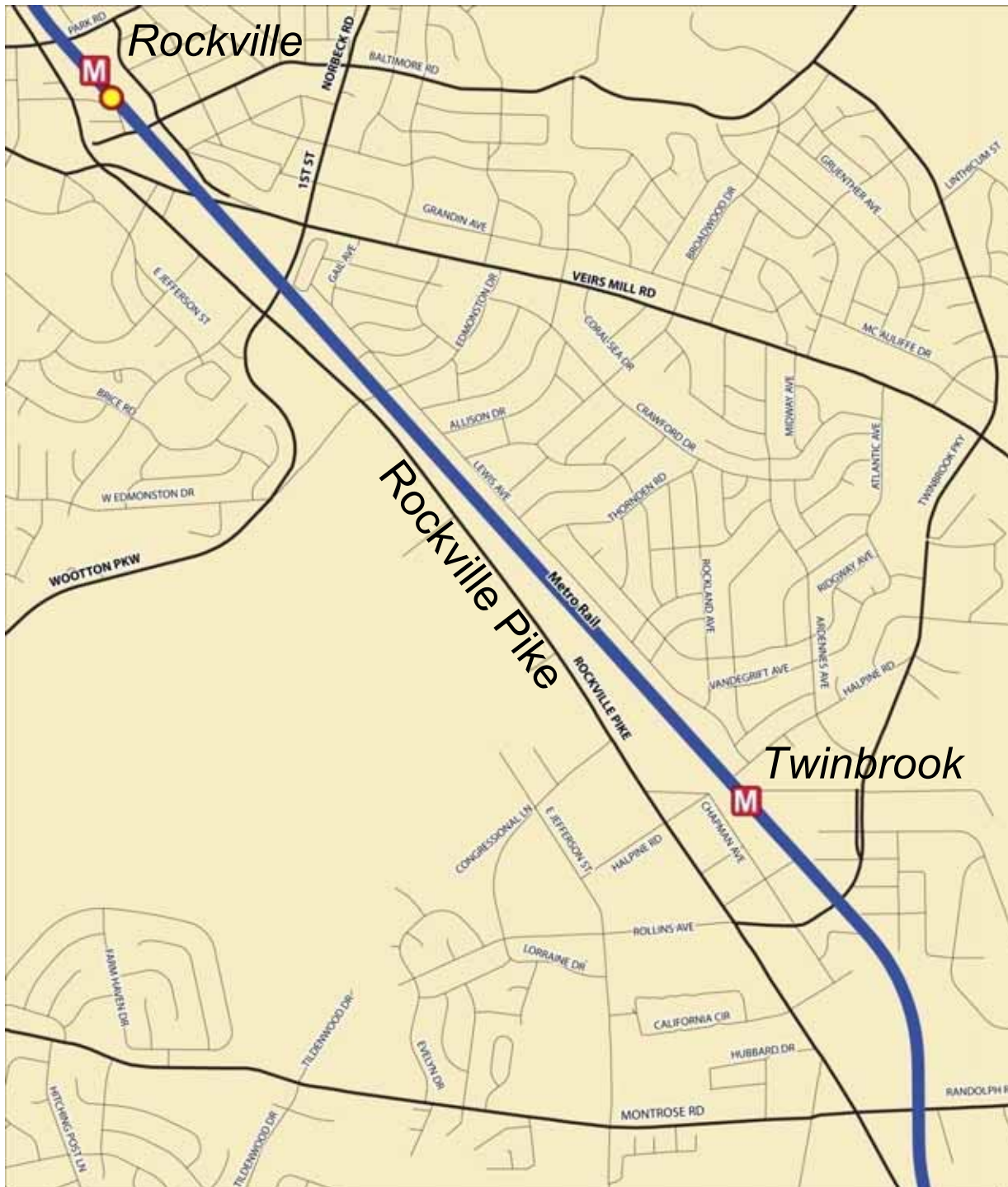


Draft Principle 10

Appropriate signage, lighting, and wayfinding tools will make the Pike an inviting and easily navigable environment.



Rockville Pike Initial Findings



The Corridor Today

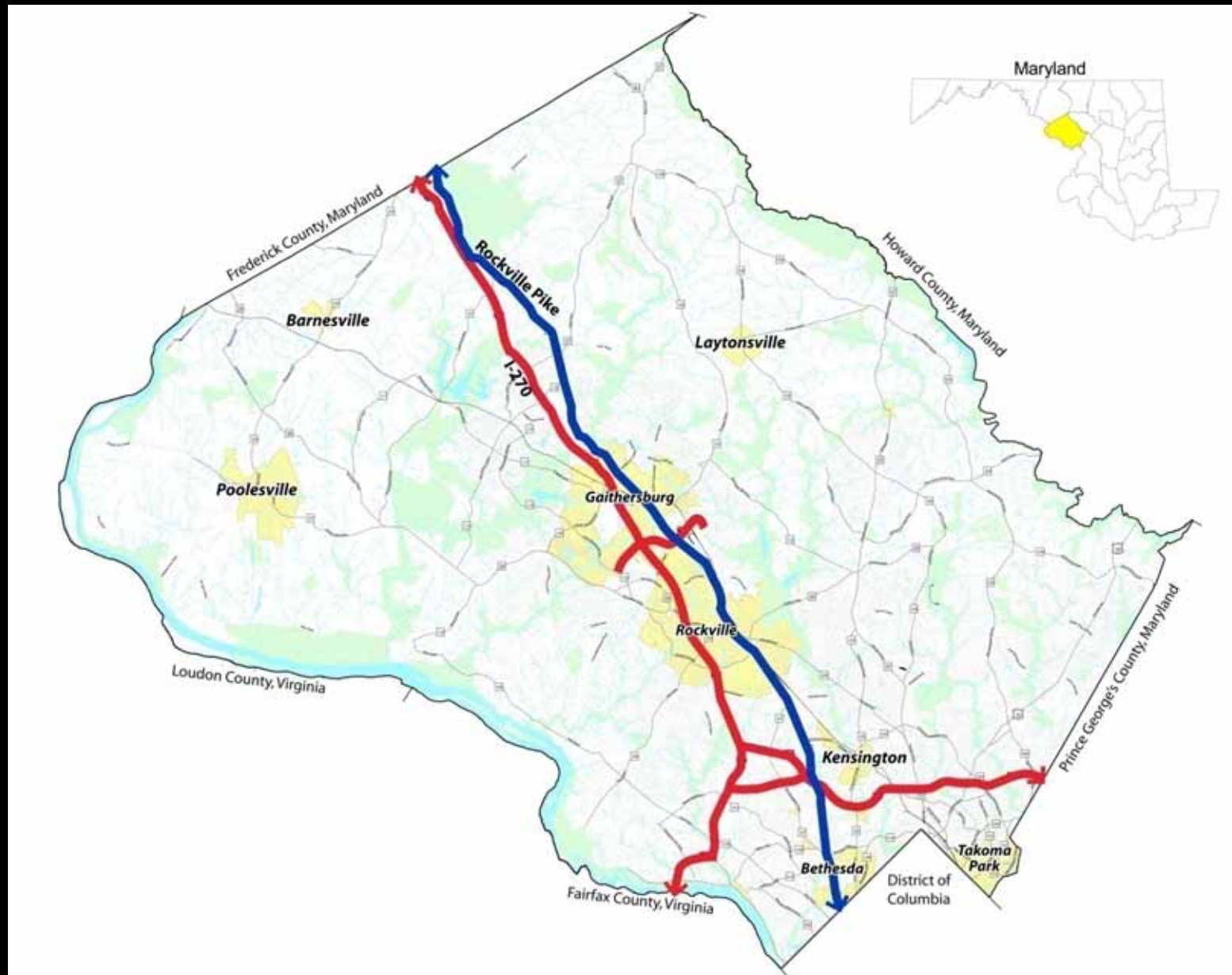
Veirs Mill Road to
Twinbrook Parkway

Major regional
thoroughfare

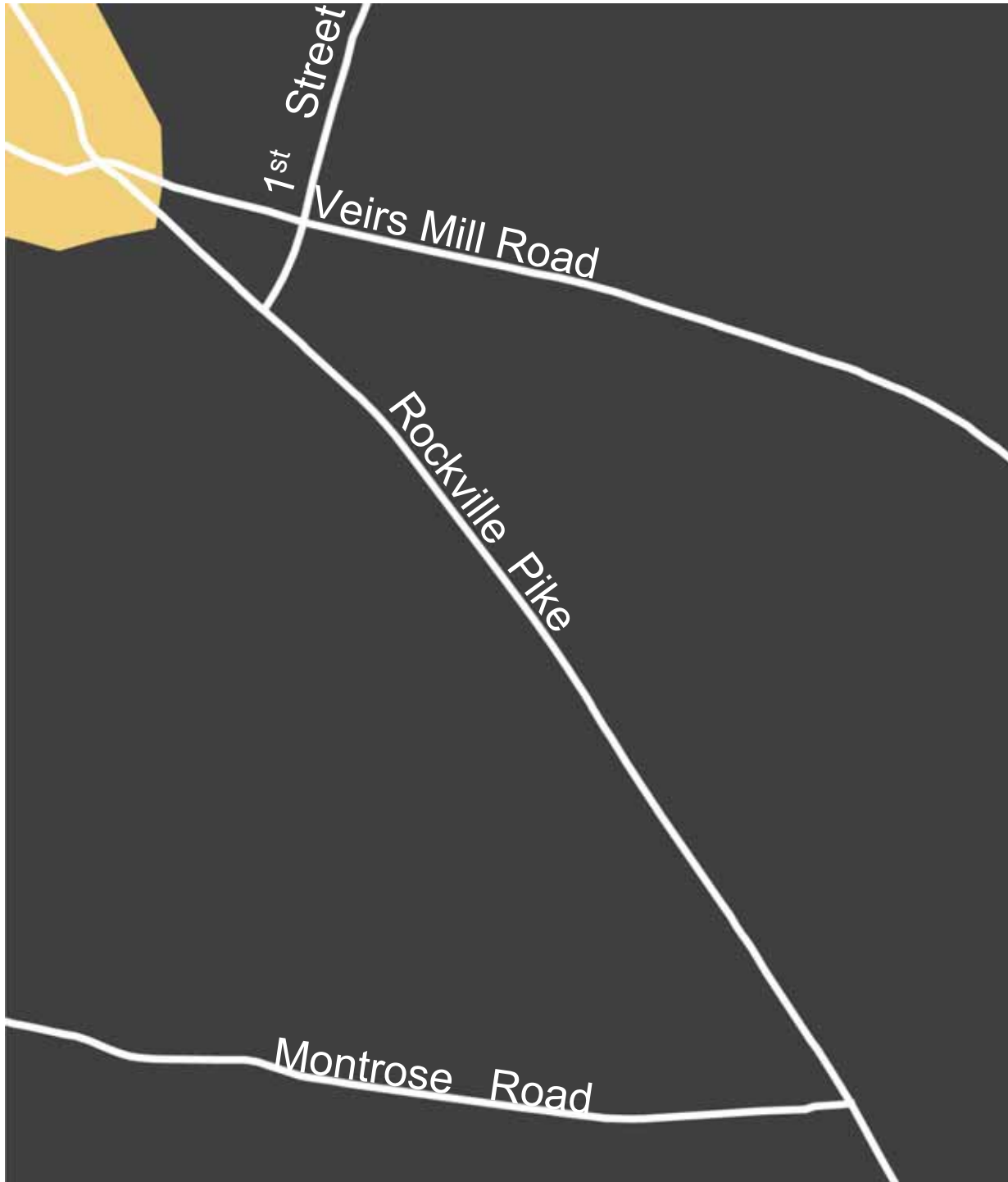
Commercial and office
uses surrounded by
neighborhoods

Parallel to Metro Rail
Red Line

Regional Context



The Changing Role of Rockville Pike



Rockville's Growth Over Time



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1873: B&O Railroad
built to Rockville from
Washington Union
Station





Rockville's Growth Over Time

1890s: First
Washington Trolleys
Constructed



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1910s: First Trolleys to
Rockville

1913: Woodmont
Country Club Opens





Rockville's Growth Over Time

1910s: First Trolleys to
Rockville

1913: Woodmont
Country Club Opens

1920s: US automobile
ownership increases
from 3M to 23M;
Rockville Pike paved
as a two-lane road

1941: US enters World
War II



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1945: World War II
ends



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1950s: Suburban expansion into Rockville

1953: First section of expressway opens from Washington to Frederick

1956: Federal Interstate Highway Act passed



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1957: Expressway
(now I-270) completed;
Rockville Pike widened
to four lanes

1960s: Rail
passengers to
Washington less than
motorists for first time



Rockville's Growth Over Time

1973: Montgomery
County begins Ride On
bus service



Rockville's Growth Over

Time

1980s: Major employment and retail growth along Rockville Pike

1984: Metro Rail service extended to Shady Grove from Grosvenor





Rockville's Growth Over Time

Today: Montgomery
County population
930,000

Street Network and Land Form



Existing Network

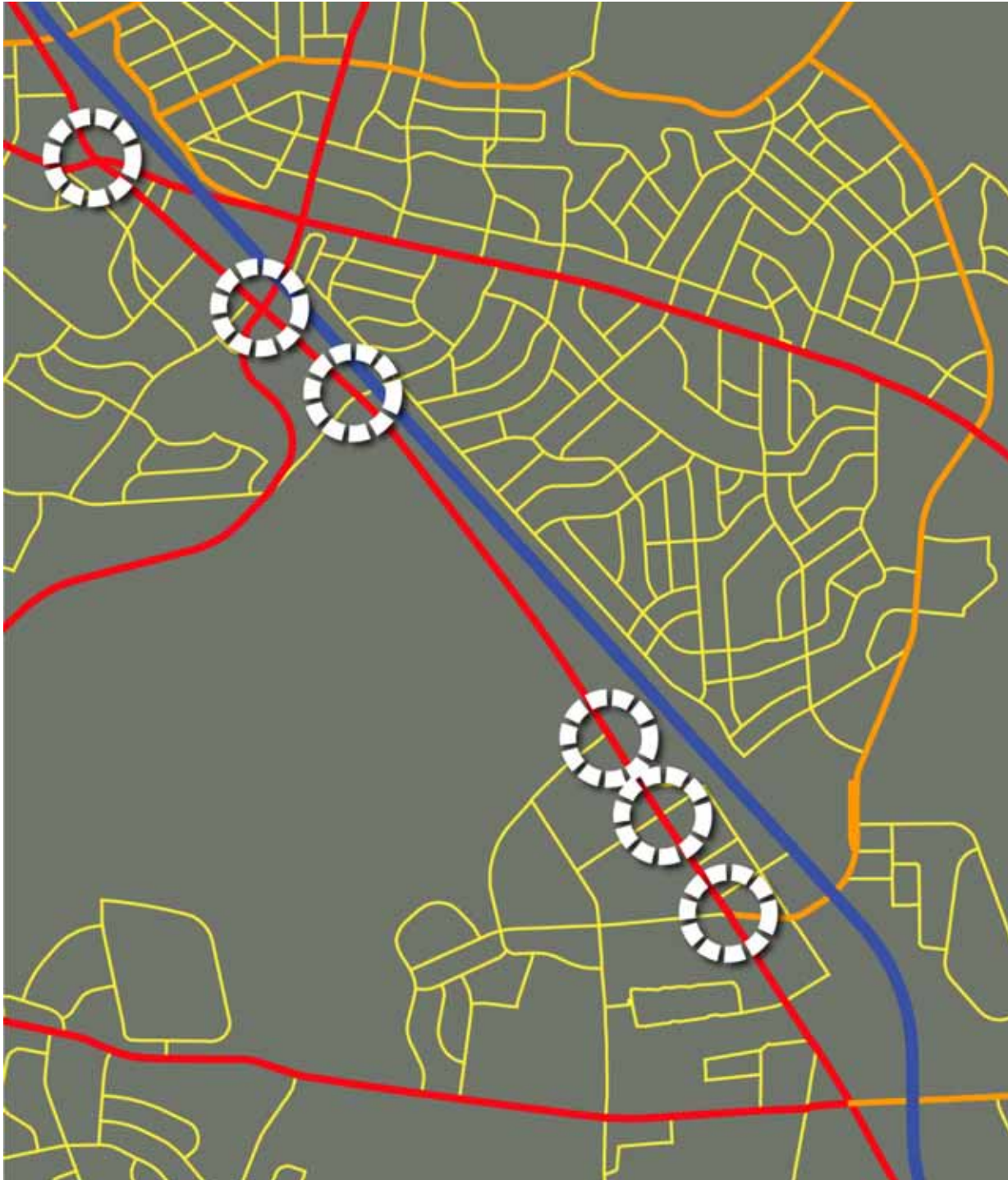
Neighborhood network
north of Rockville Pike
is internally well
connected



Effective Network

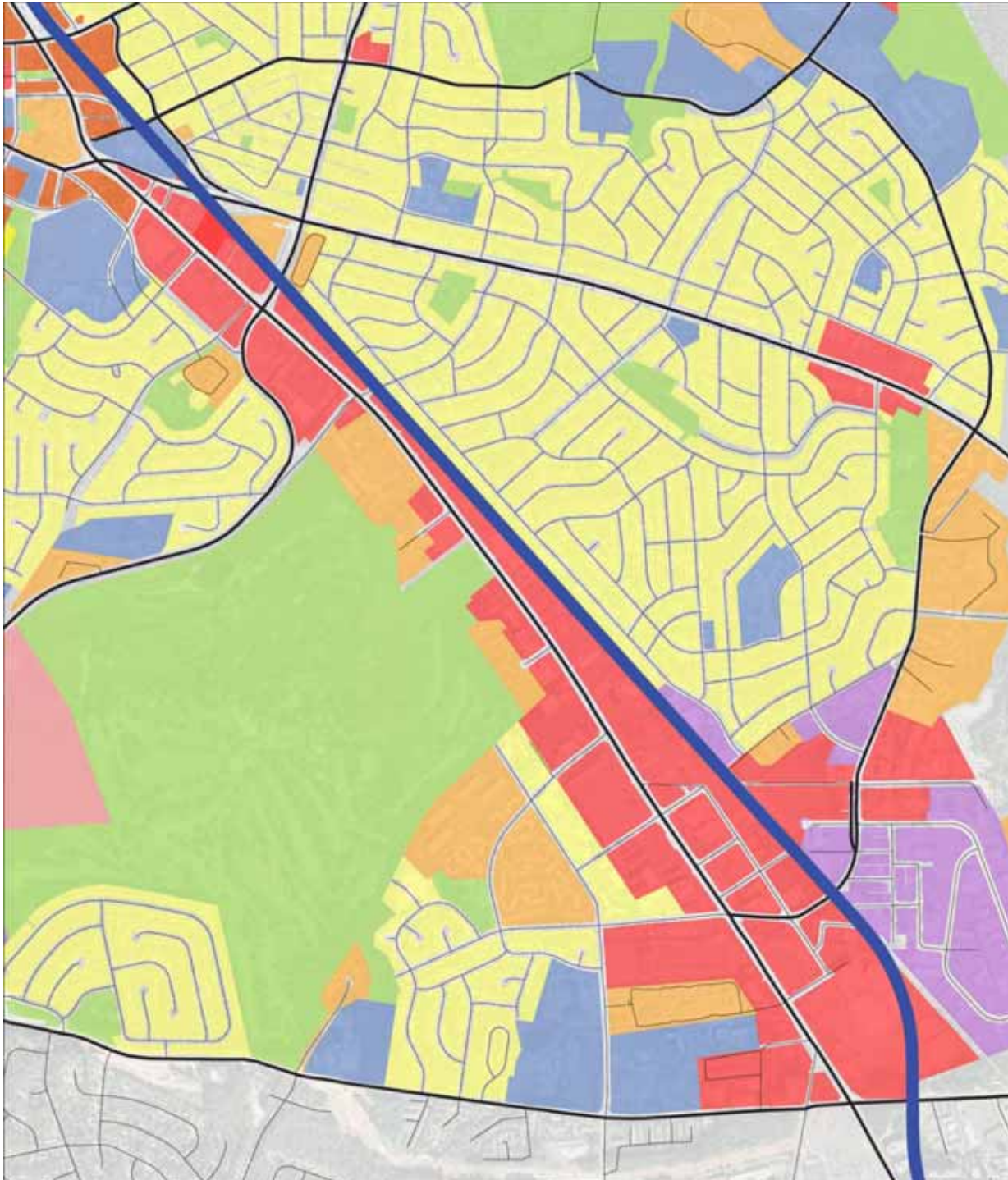
Neighborhood network north of Rockville Pike is internally well connected

Few dead-end streets: travel alternatives within neighborhoods



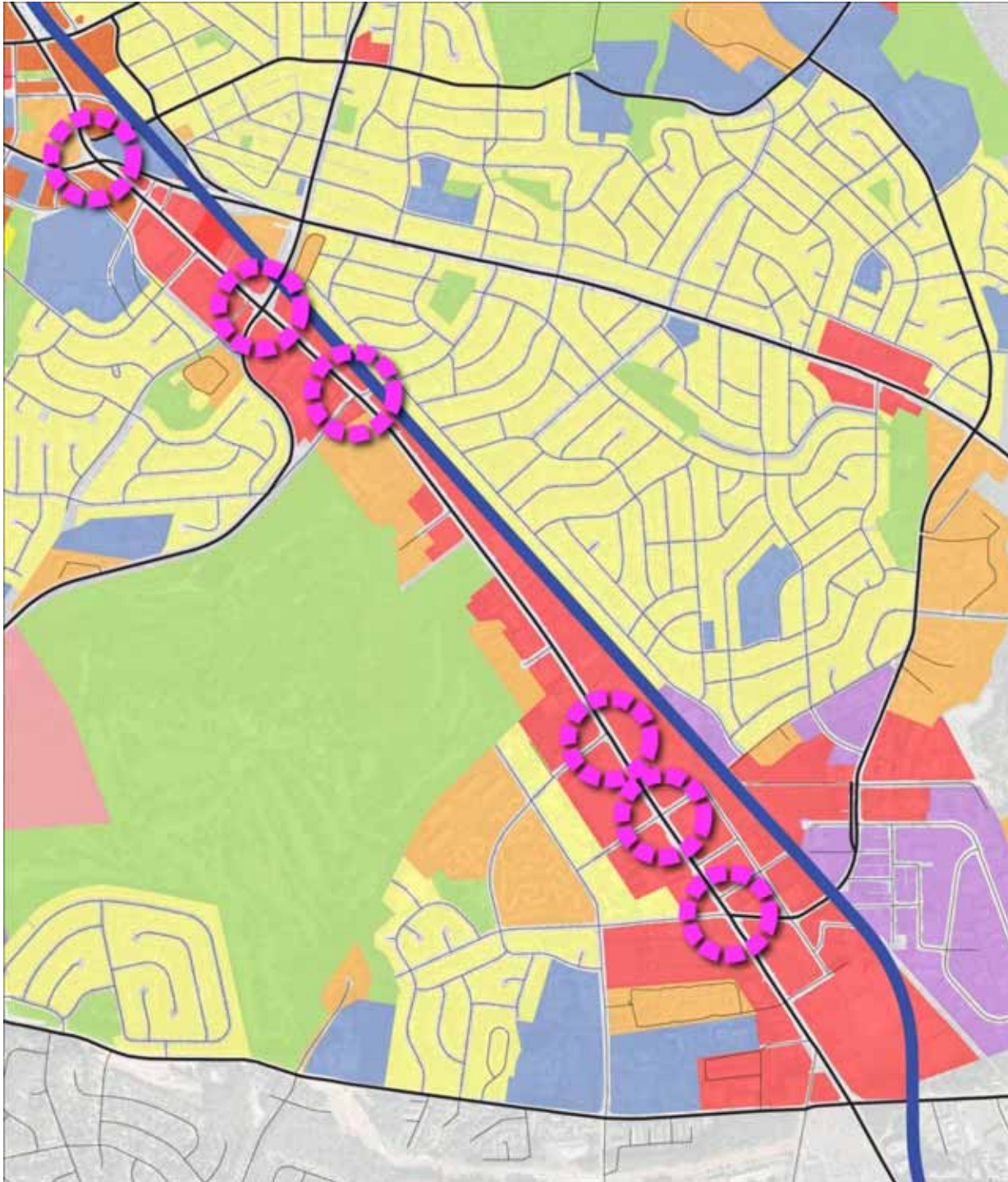
Effective Network

Limited connections to neighborhoods imply congestion will be worst at these intersections



Land Use Patterns

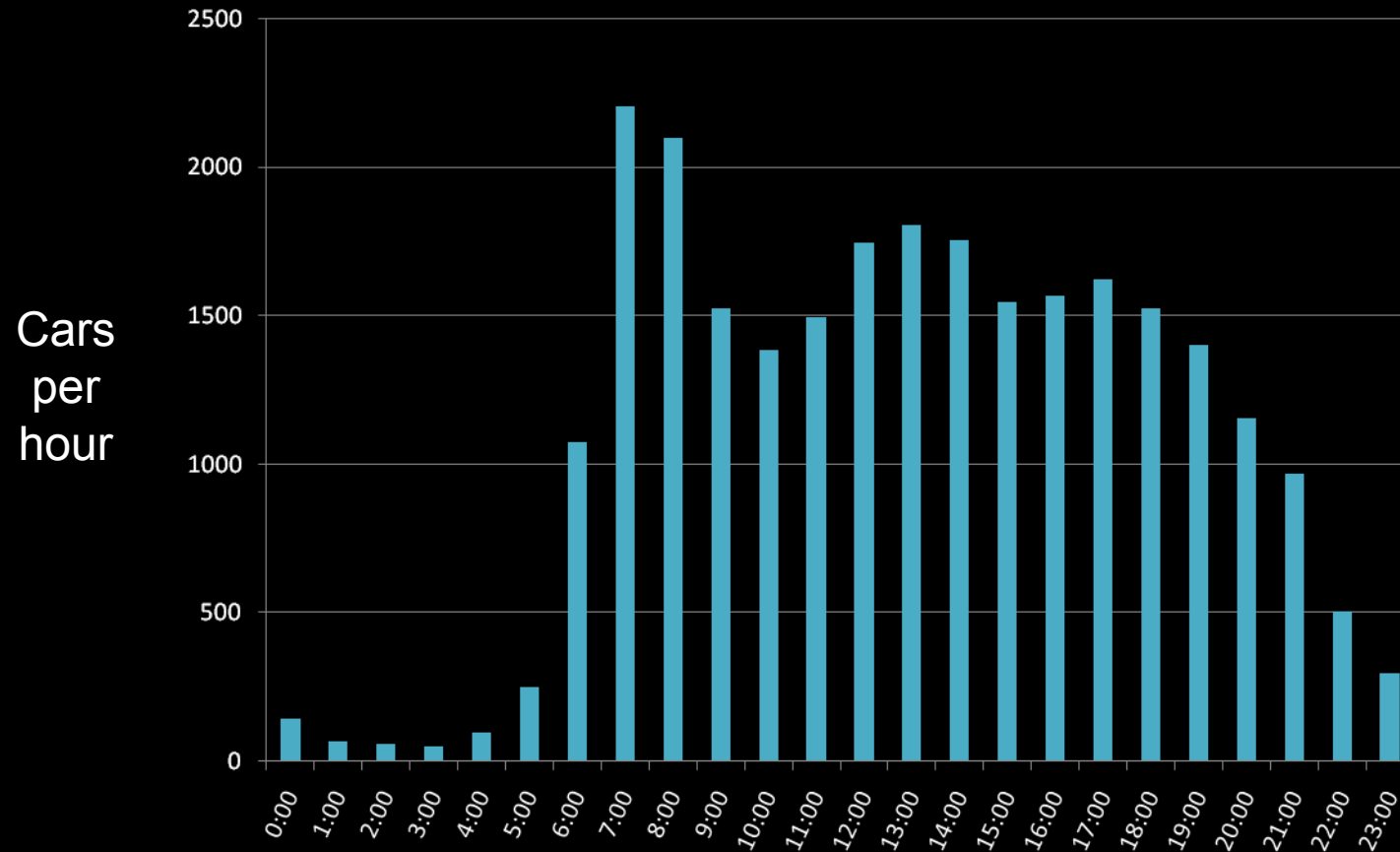
Rockville Pike primarily
commercial,
surrounded by
neighborhoods



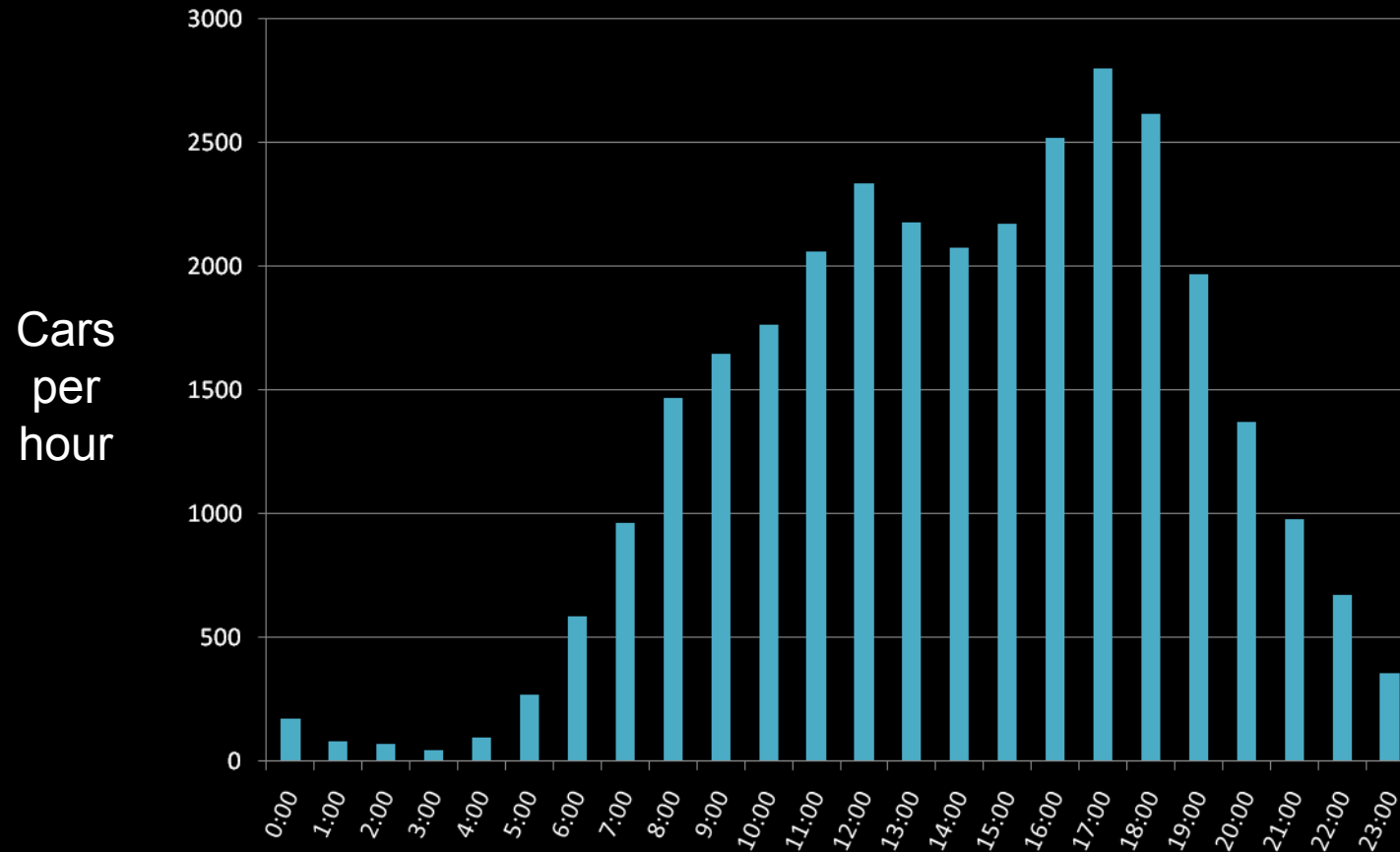
**Land Use
Patterns**
Connections are
limited

Traffic Operations

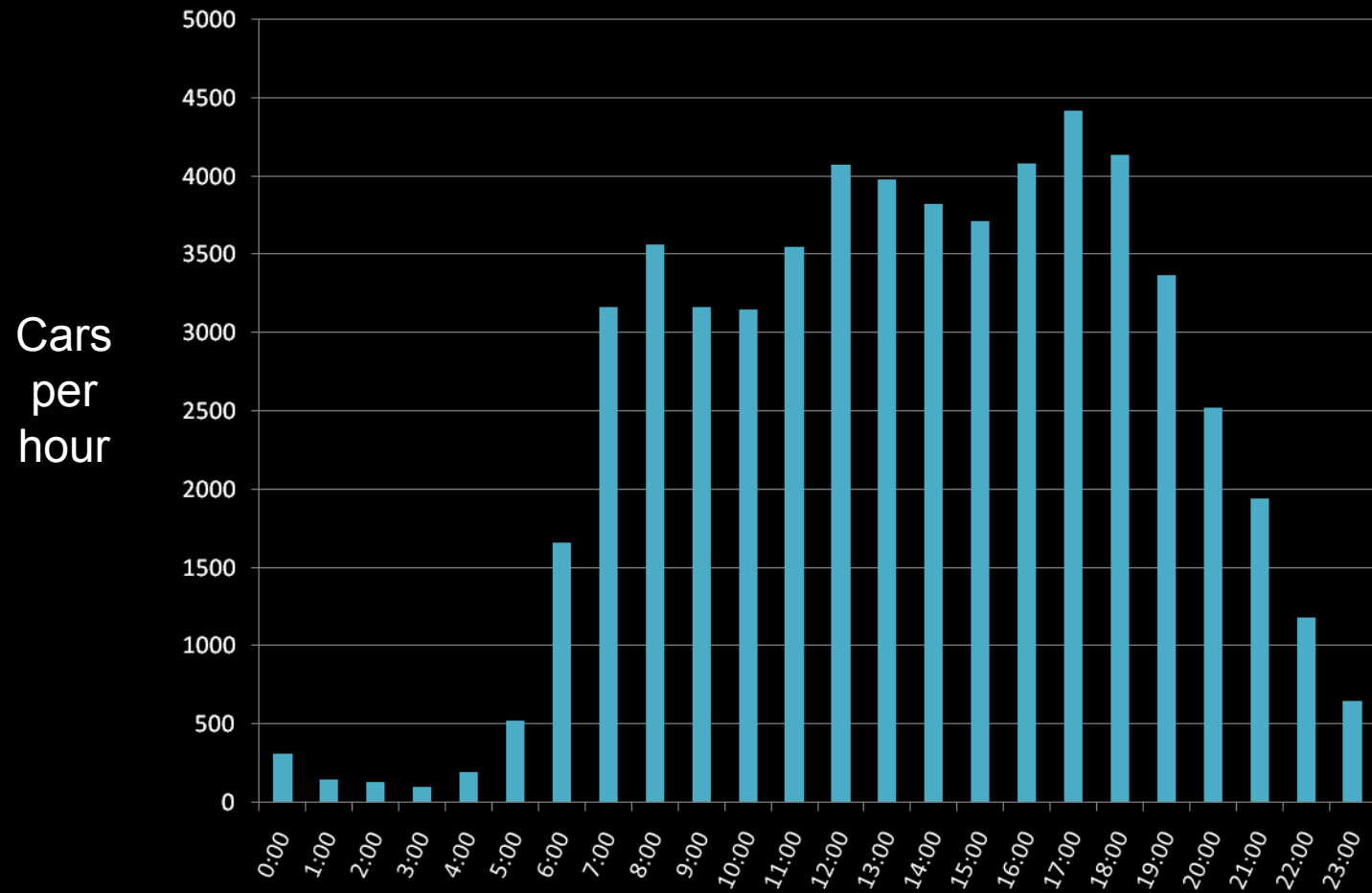
Traffic in the morning peak (southbound)



Traffic in the afternoon peak (northbound)



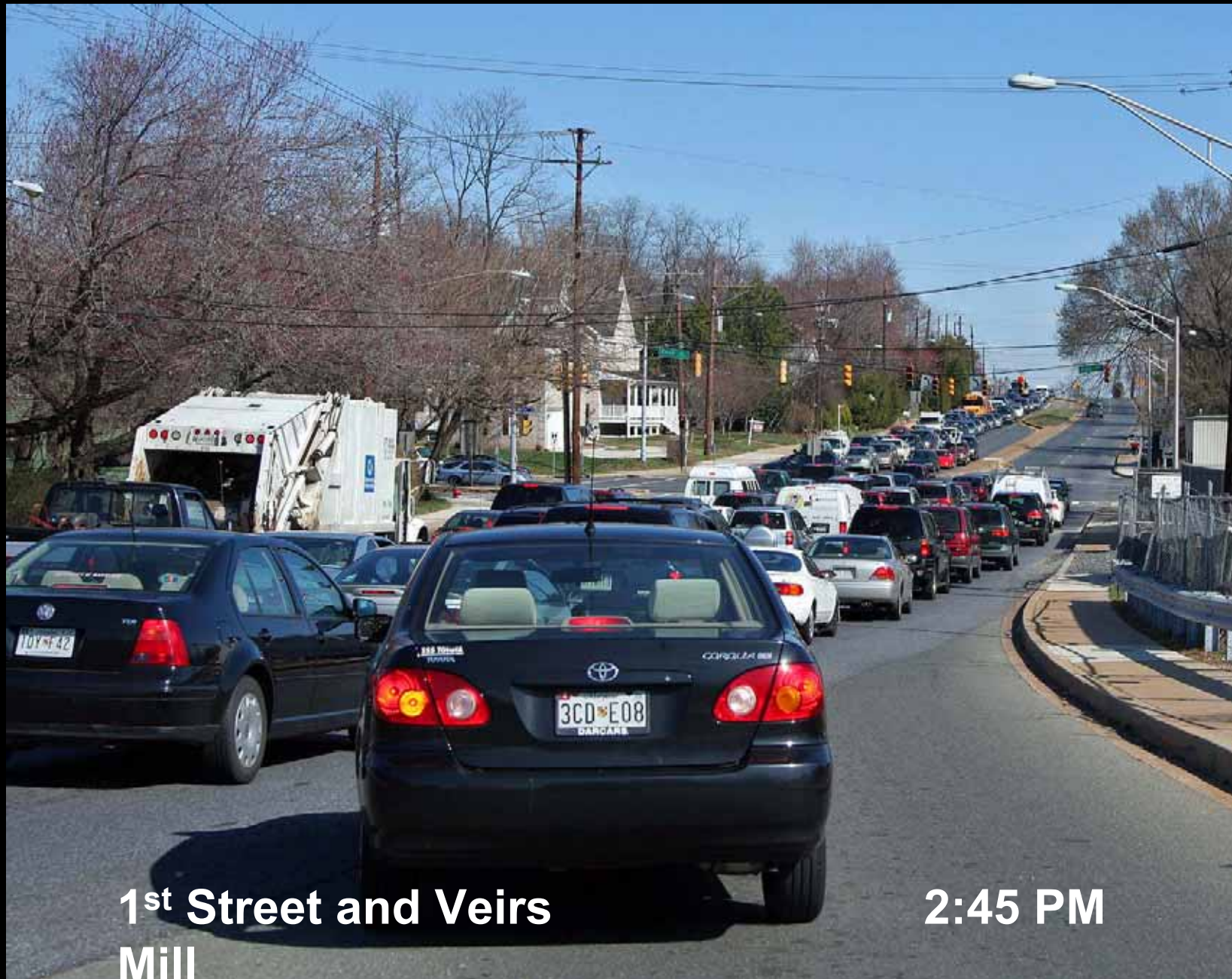
Traffic in both directions





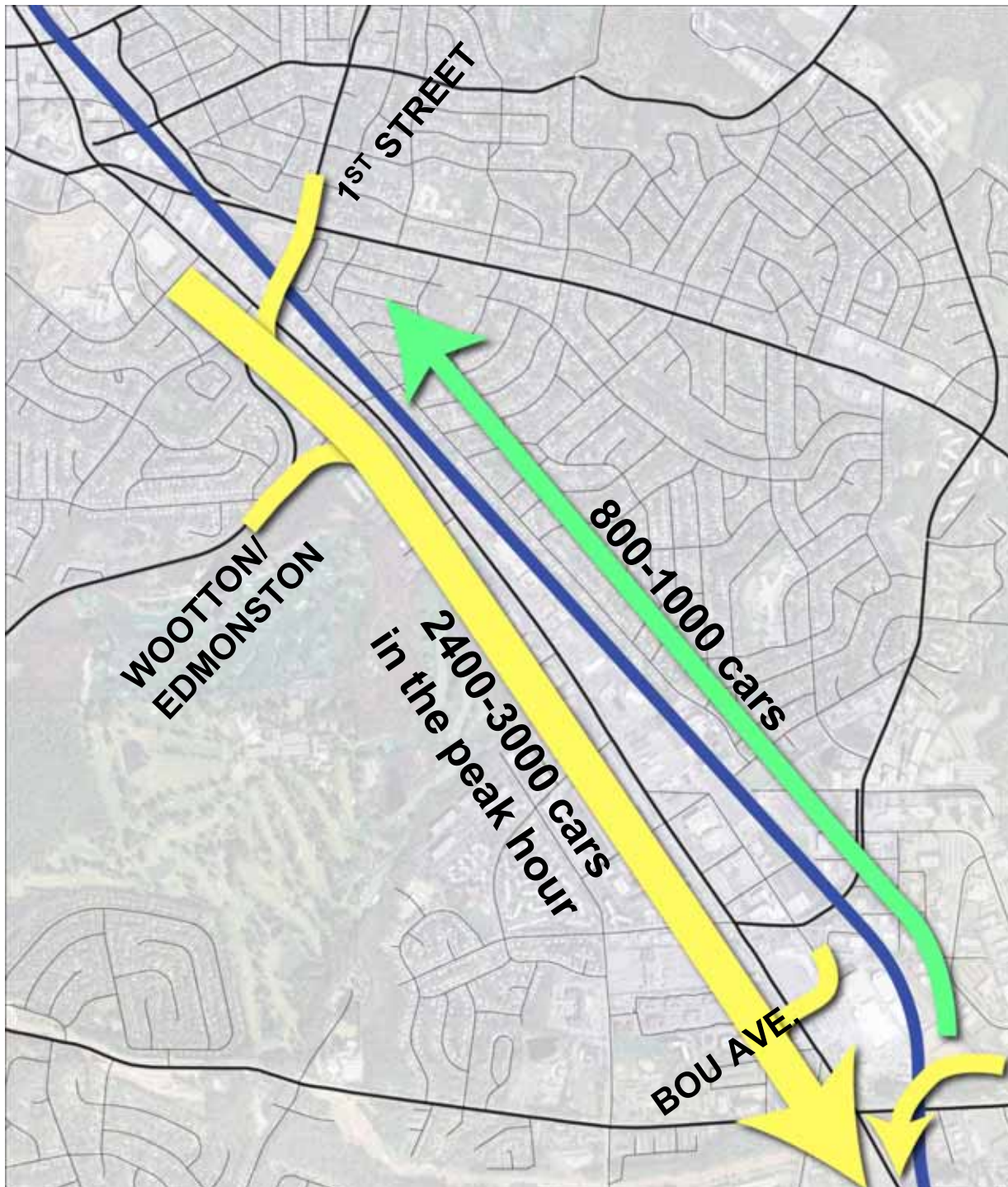
Rockville Pike

3:15 PM



1st Street and Veirs
Mill

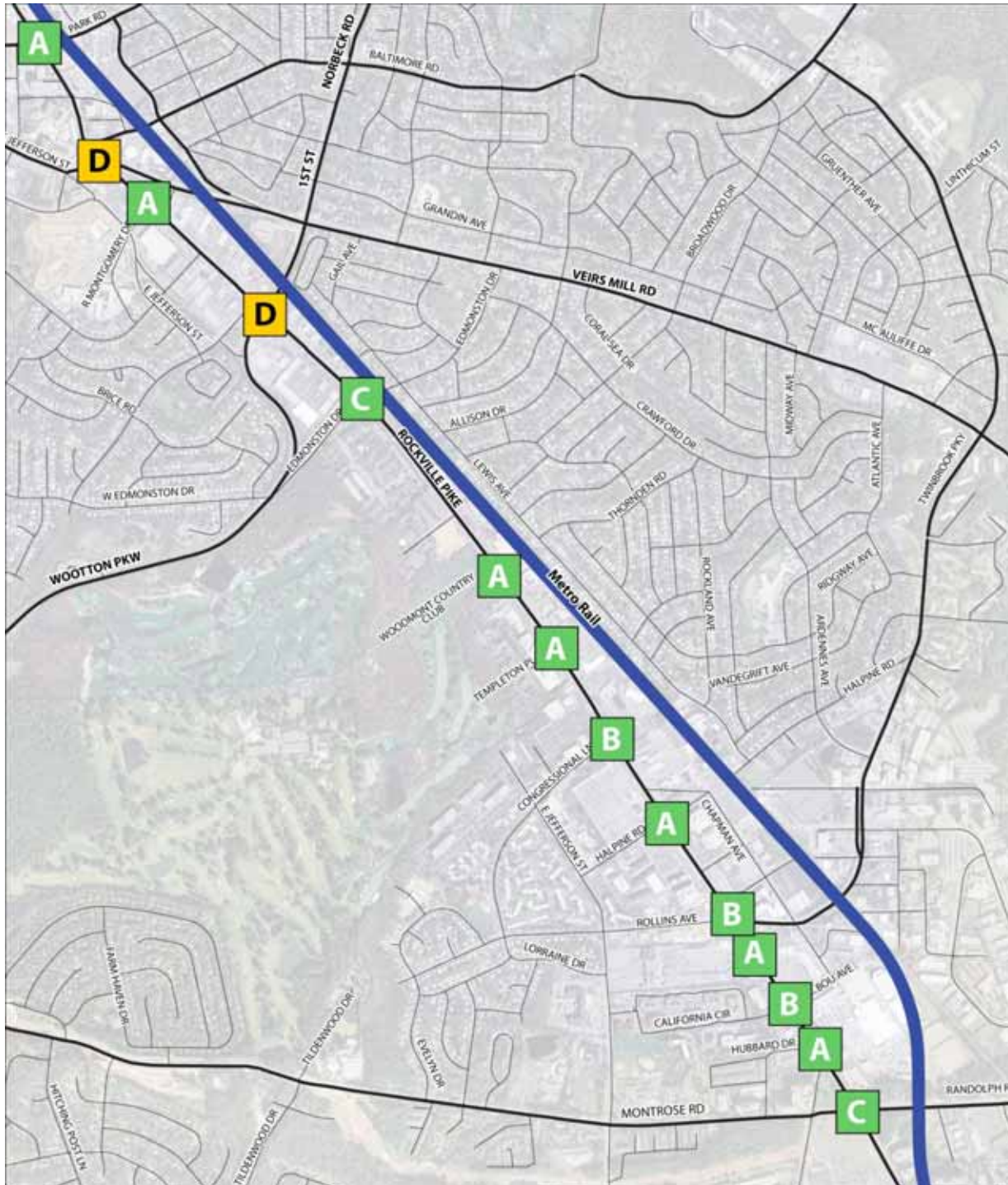
2:45 PM



Morning Traffic

Dominant movement is toward Washington

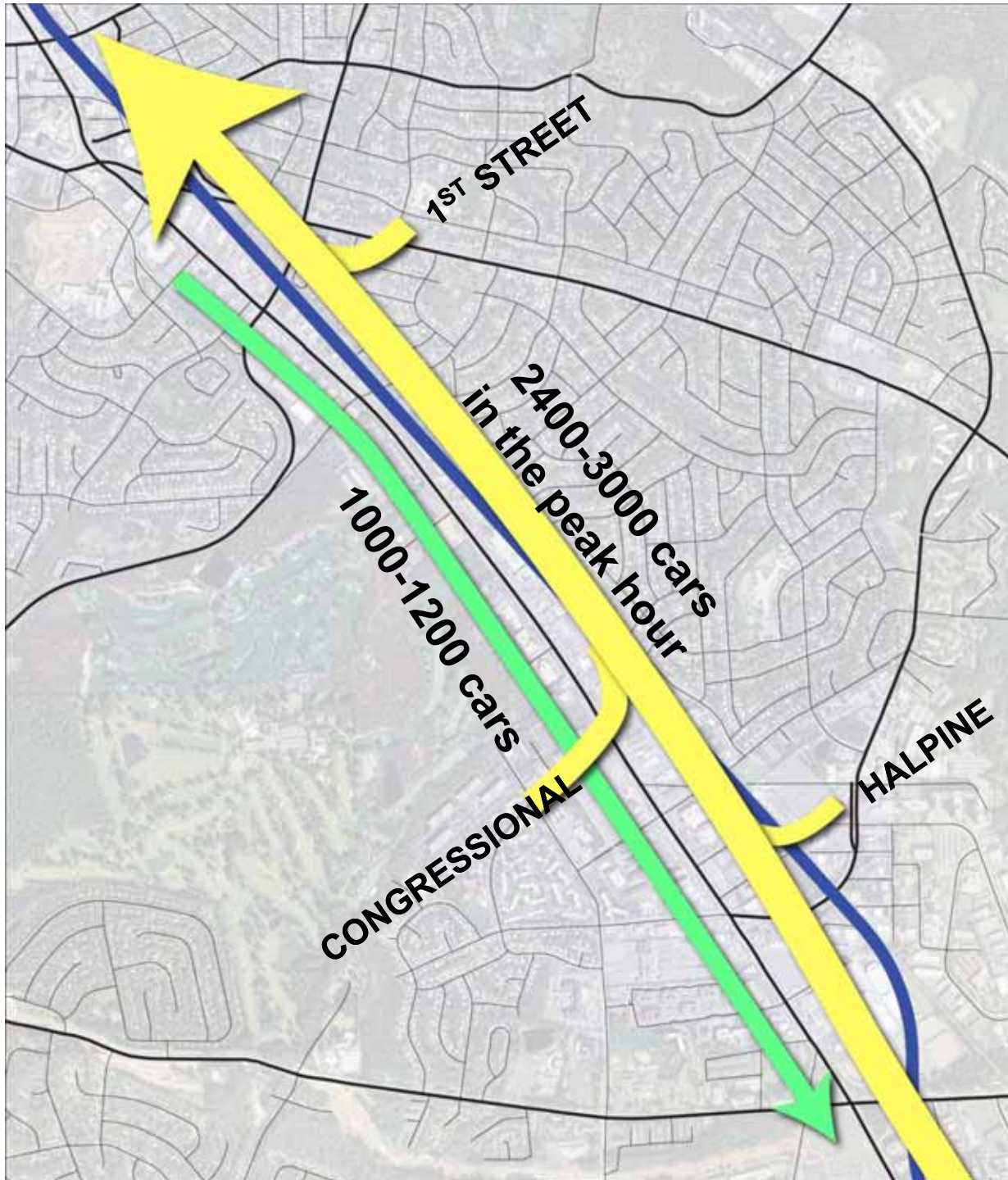
Neighborhood connections add most traffic to this flow



Morning Traffic

Performance at most intersections shows little delay

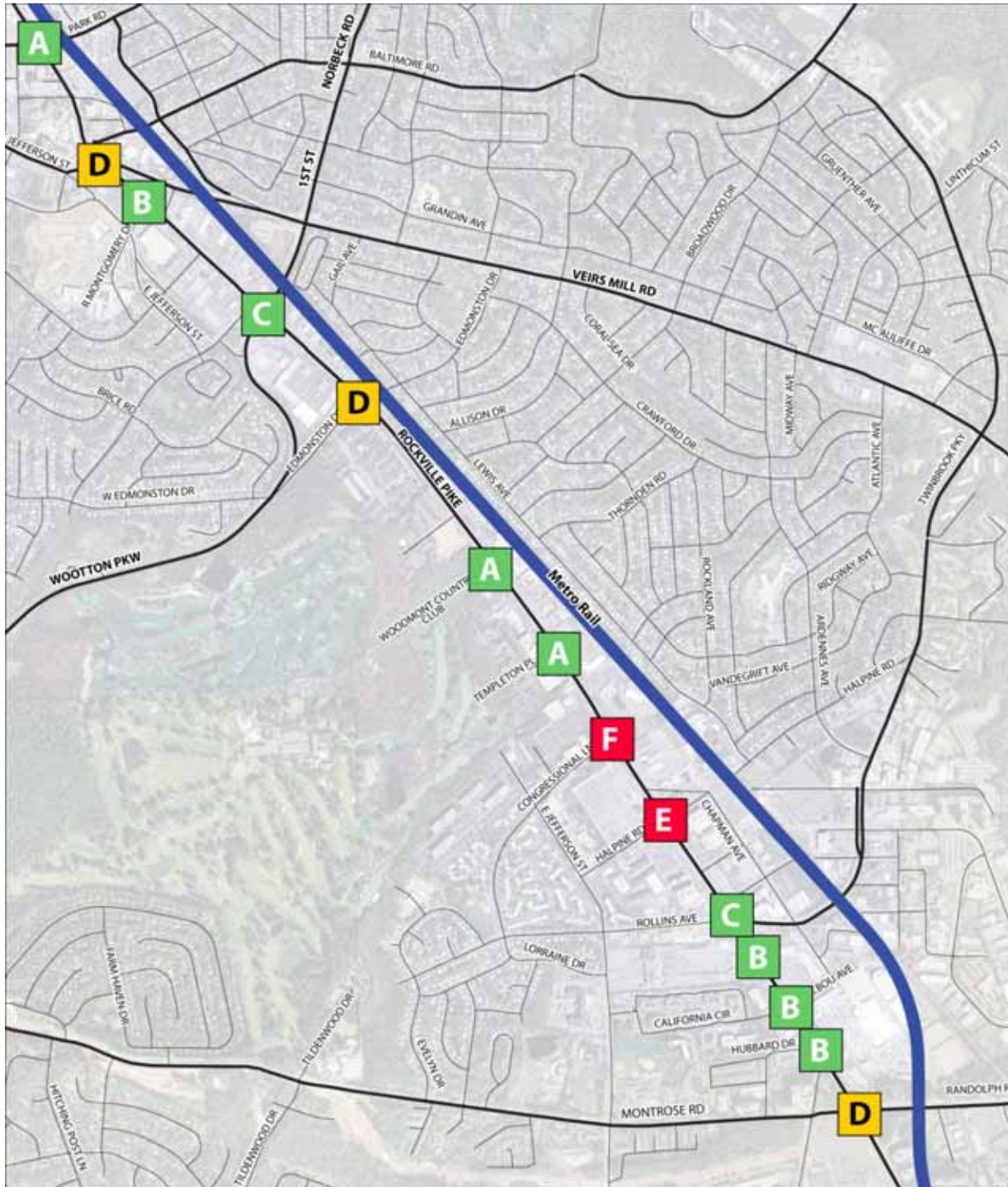
Intersections with most burden connect to neighborhoods, I-270



Afternoon Traffic

Retail is active during
afternoon peak

Traffic added at
Halpine,
Congressional,
1st St



Afternoon Traffic

Delay is increased in afternoon due to retail

Intersections with worst overall delay are those connecting back to neighborhoods

AM

PM

Veirs Mill

D

D

**Halpin
e**

A

E

**Twinbroo
k**

B

C

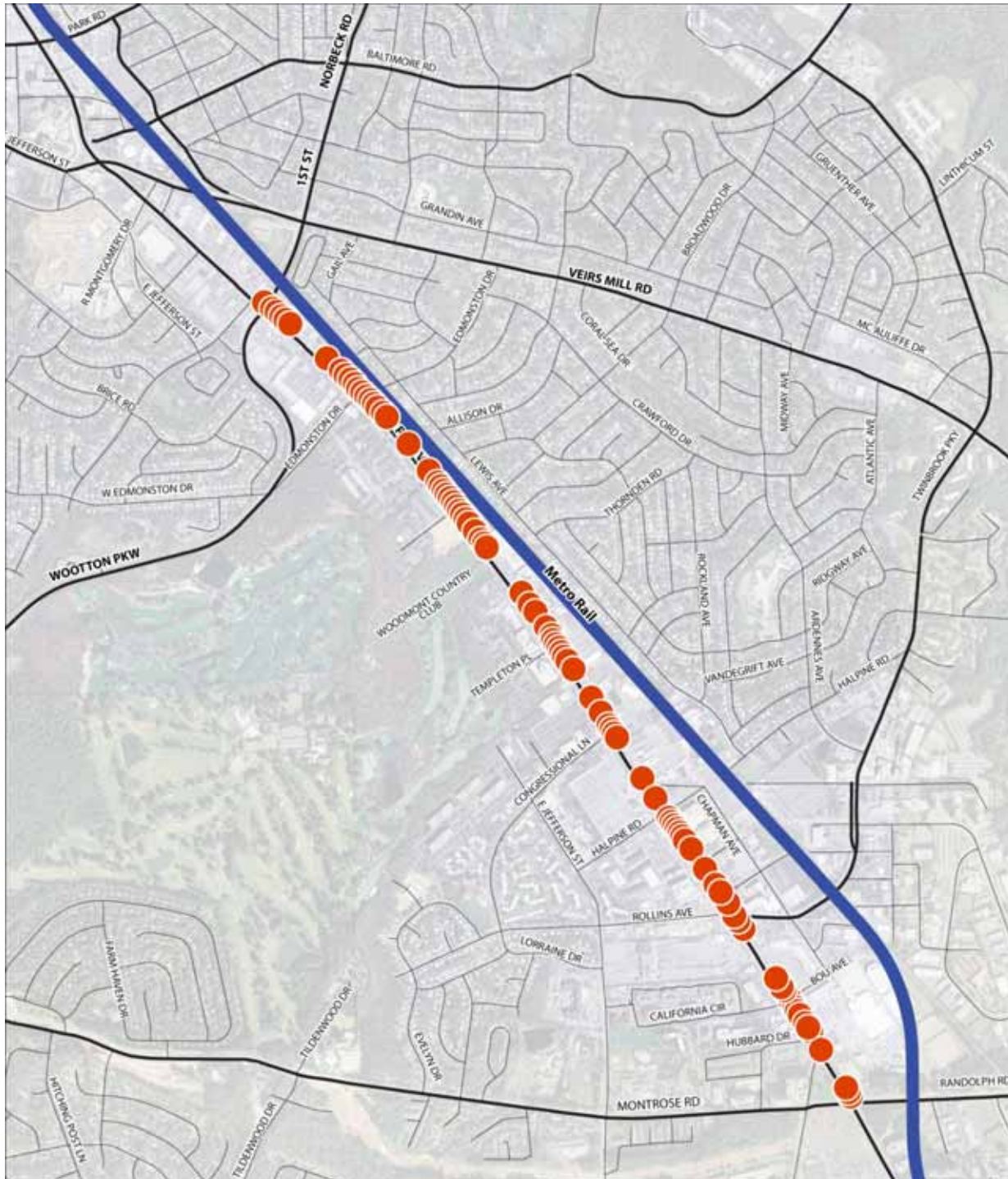
Randolph

C

D

	AM	PM	Saturday
Veirs Mill	D	D	F
Halpin e	A	E	F
Twinbrook	B	C	F
Randolph	C	D	F

Safety



Safety - Crashes

Crashes frequent
along the corridor

350 in period from
2004 through 2006

Significantly higher
than MD state average

Street Design



Street Design

✖ Rockville Pike Street Section - Existing Conditions with dimensions.jpg



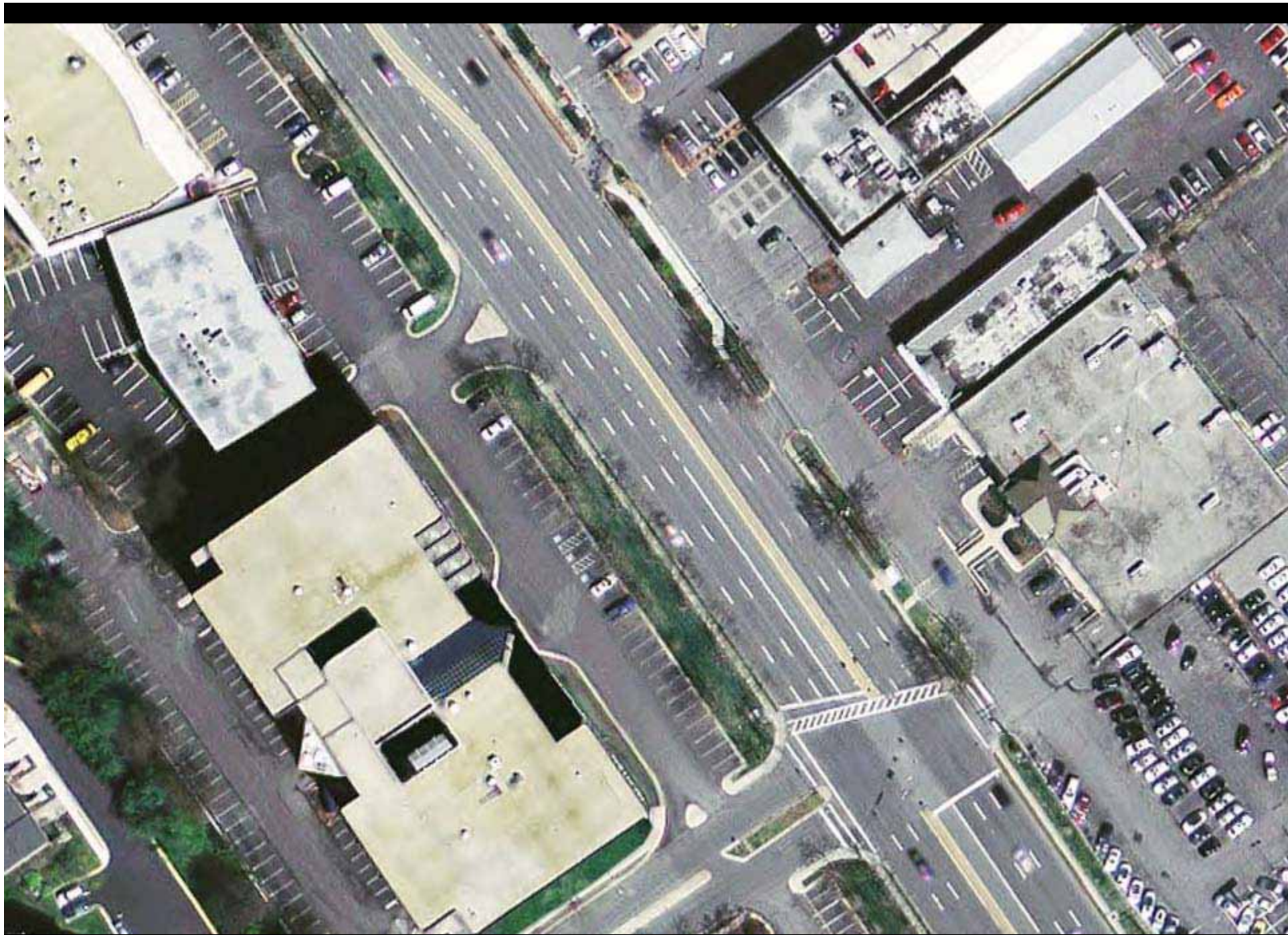
Street Design

✖ Rockville Pike Street Section - Existing Conditions with dimensions.jpg



Travel lanes 11.5' with
left turns at
intersections and
driveways

Most sidewalks 4-5',
close to moving
roadway





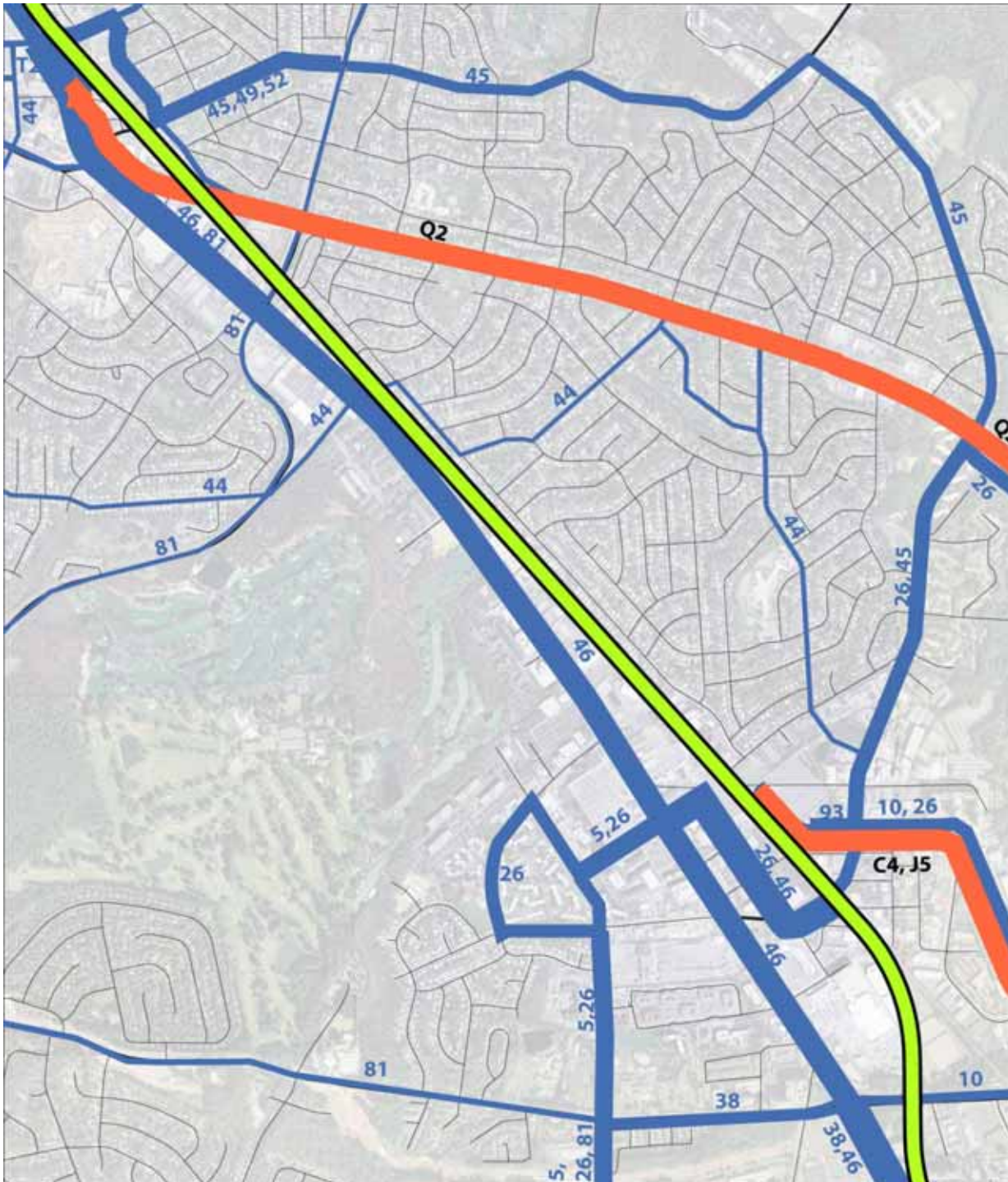
**Driveways
impact the
outer travel
lane**

This is an aerial photograph of a multi-lane highway. Two yellow circles are drawn on the image to highlight specific areas where driveways from adjacent properties cross into the outer travel lane of the highway. The highway has multiple lanes in both directions, separated by a median. There are several large commercial buildings and parking lots on both sides of the highway. The text 'Driveways impact the outer travel lane' is overlaid on the image, pointing to the two highlighted areas.

Transit Operations



Area is served by
Metro Rail (two
stations), Metrobus
and Ride On bus
services

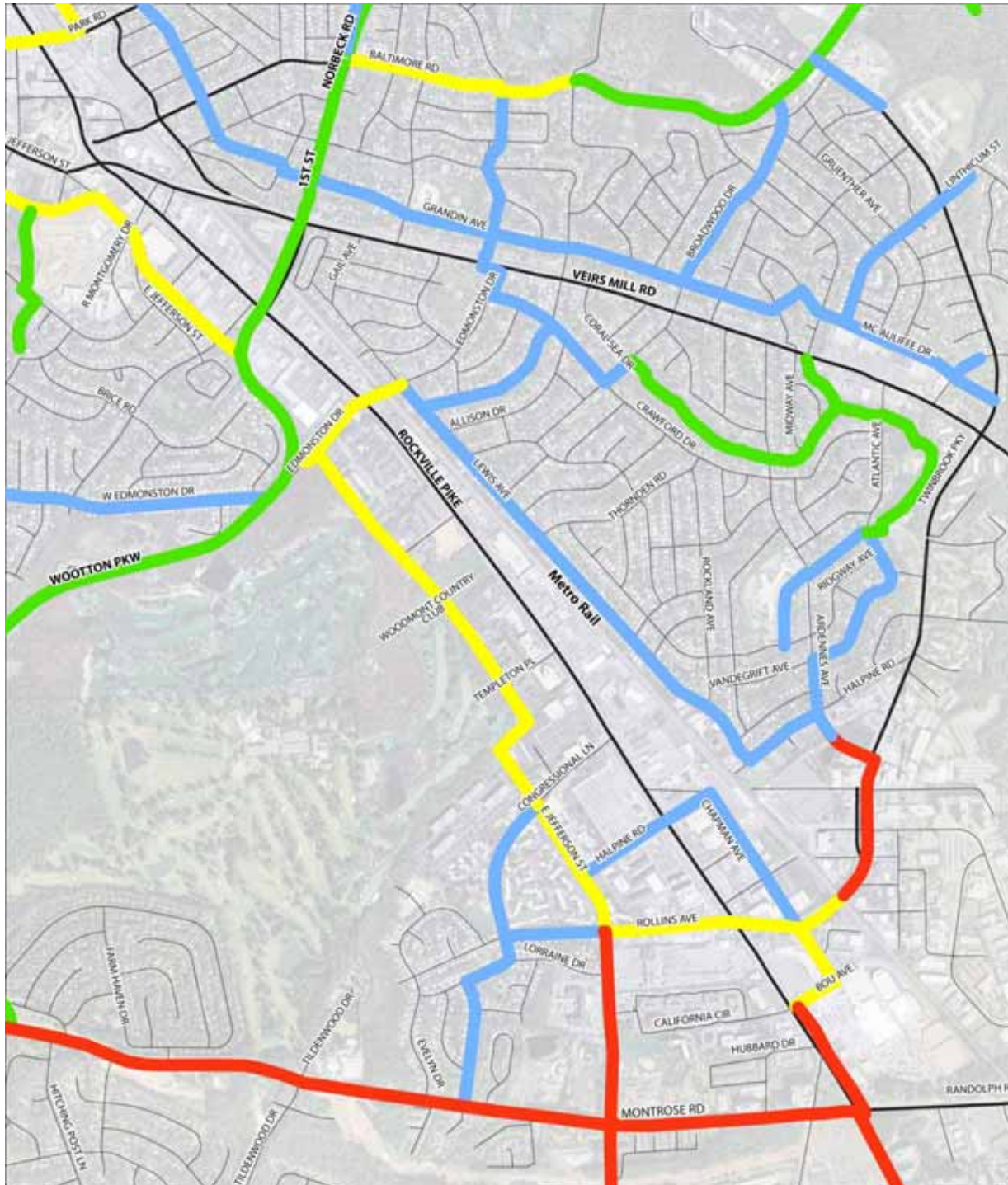


Transit Service

When frequency of service is considered, only major through routes are used

Use of neighborhood streets inefficient due to limited rail crossings

Bicycle Facilities



Bicycle Options

Multiple facility types to connect neighborhoods and provide recreational and commuter options

Proposed bikeway

Off-street path

Trail

Signed Bike Route



Wootton Parkway

Bicycle Options

Shared-use trails off street

Part of Bicycle Master Plan's
Beltway

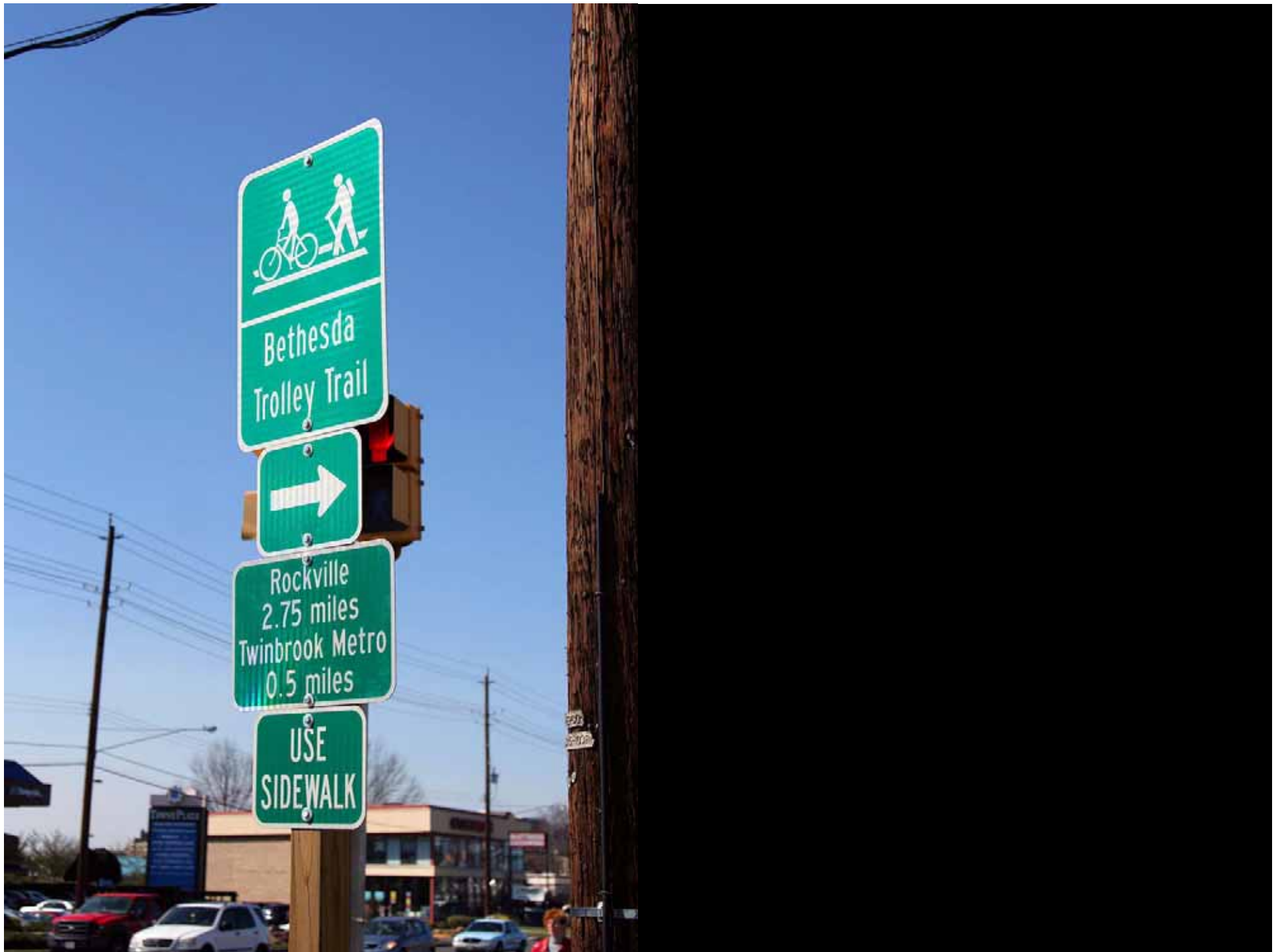




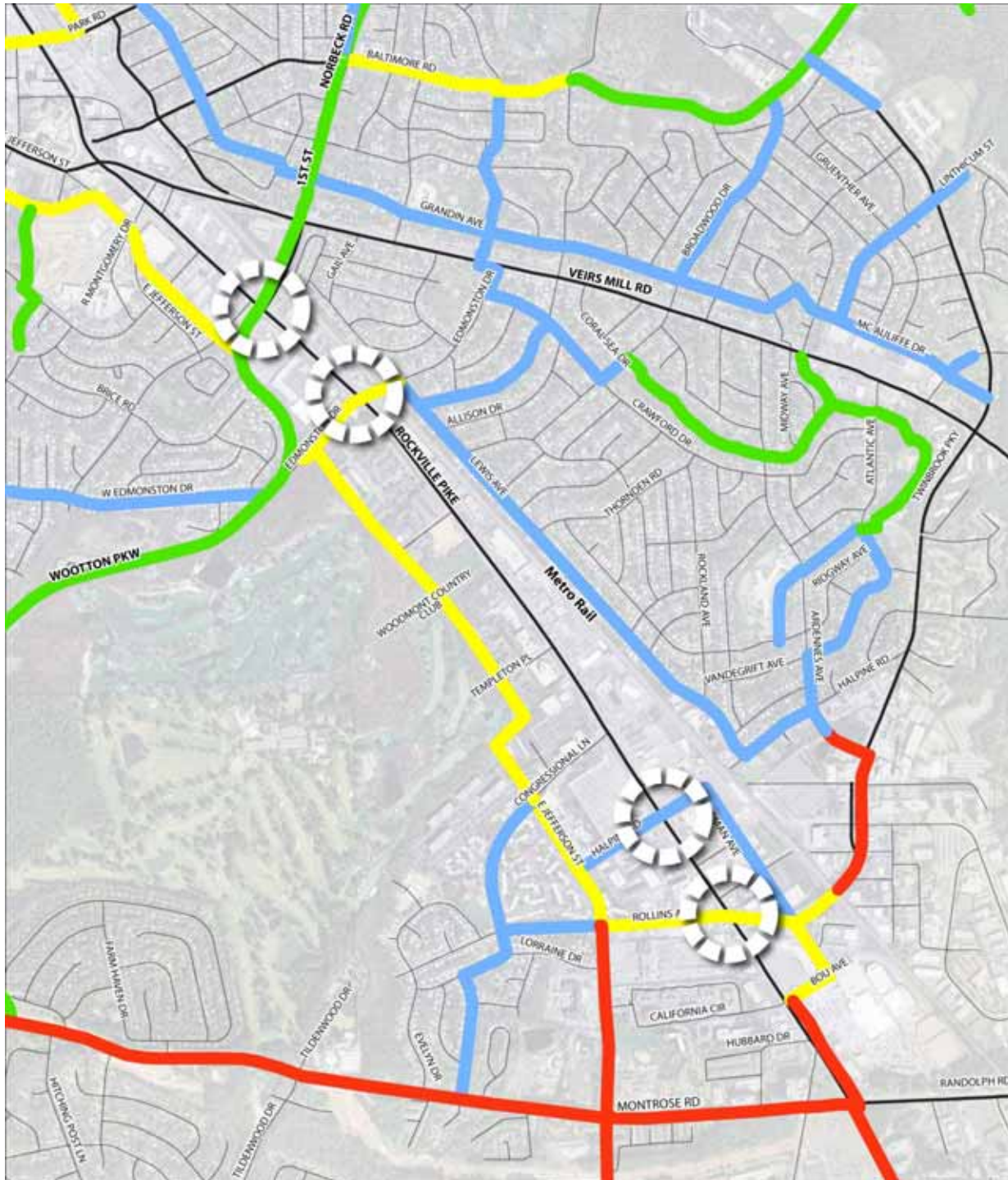
Bicycle Options

Route System for connection through Montgomery County



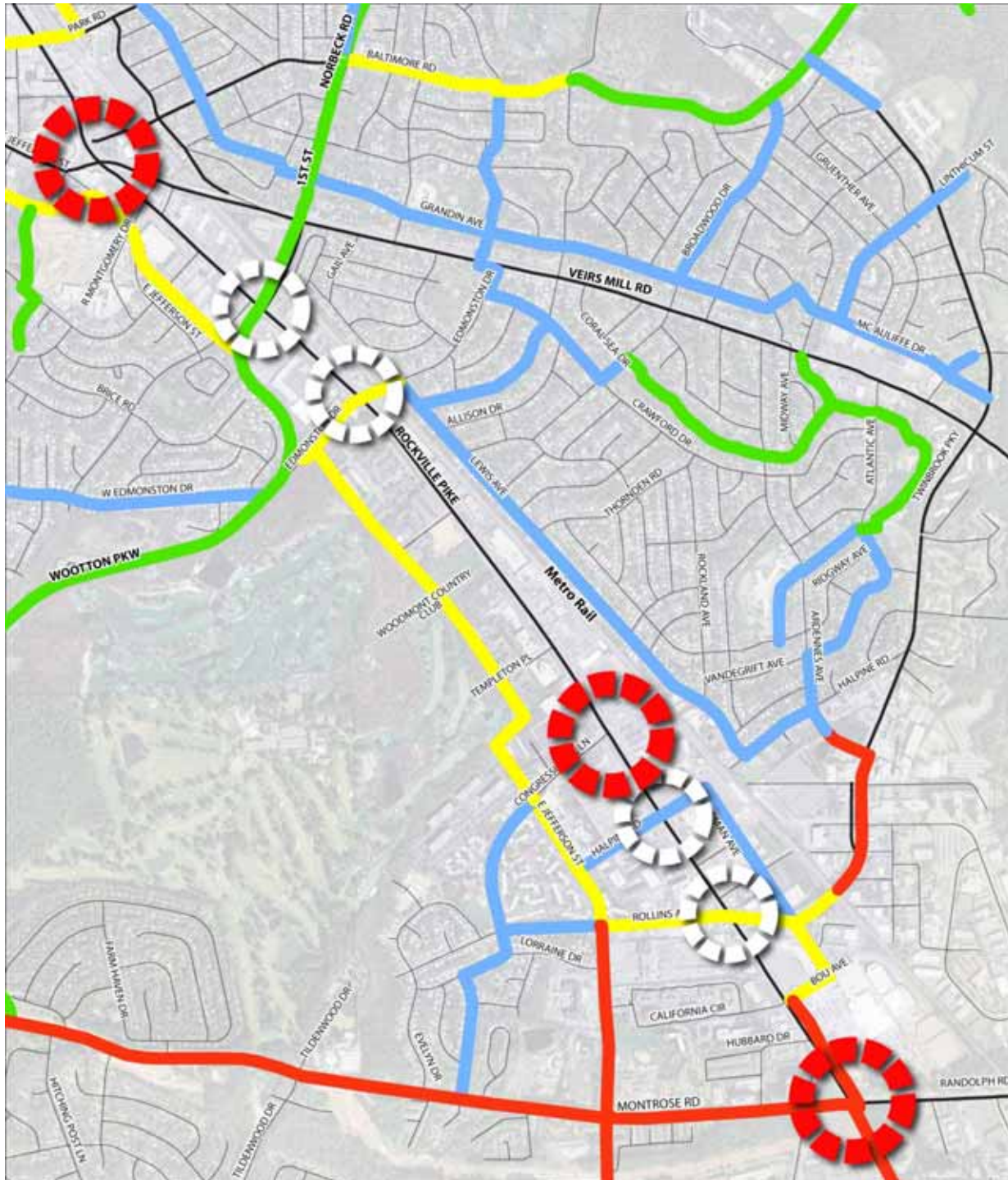






Bicycle Options

Major crossings utilized in plan, but not connected to Rockville Pike



Bicycle Options

Intersections with heavy traffic and complicated geometry avoided

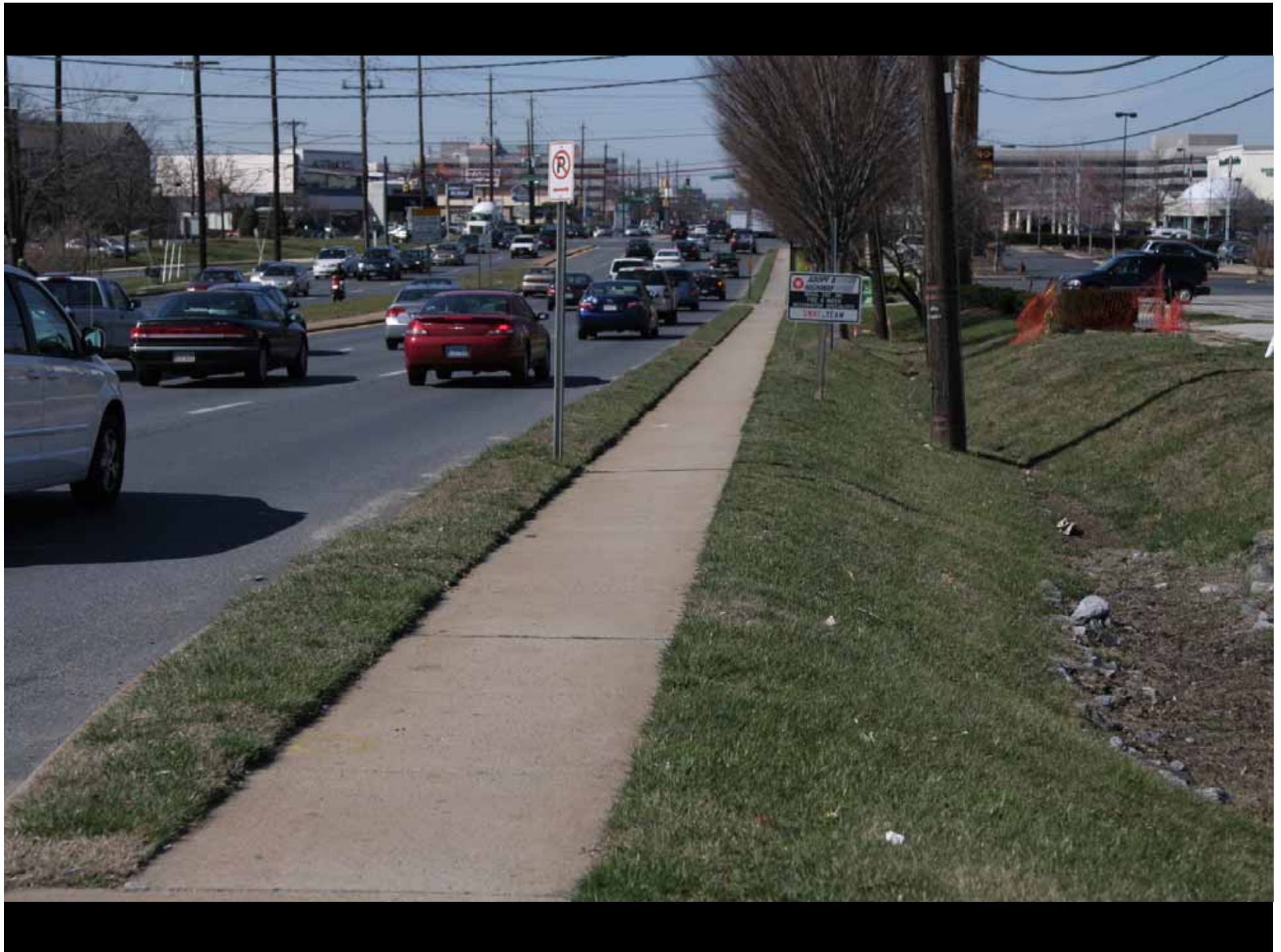
Pedestrian Environment

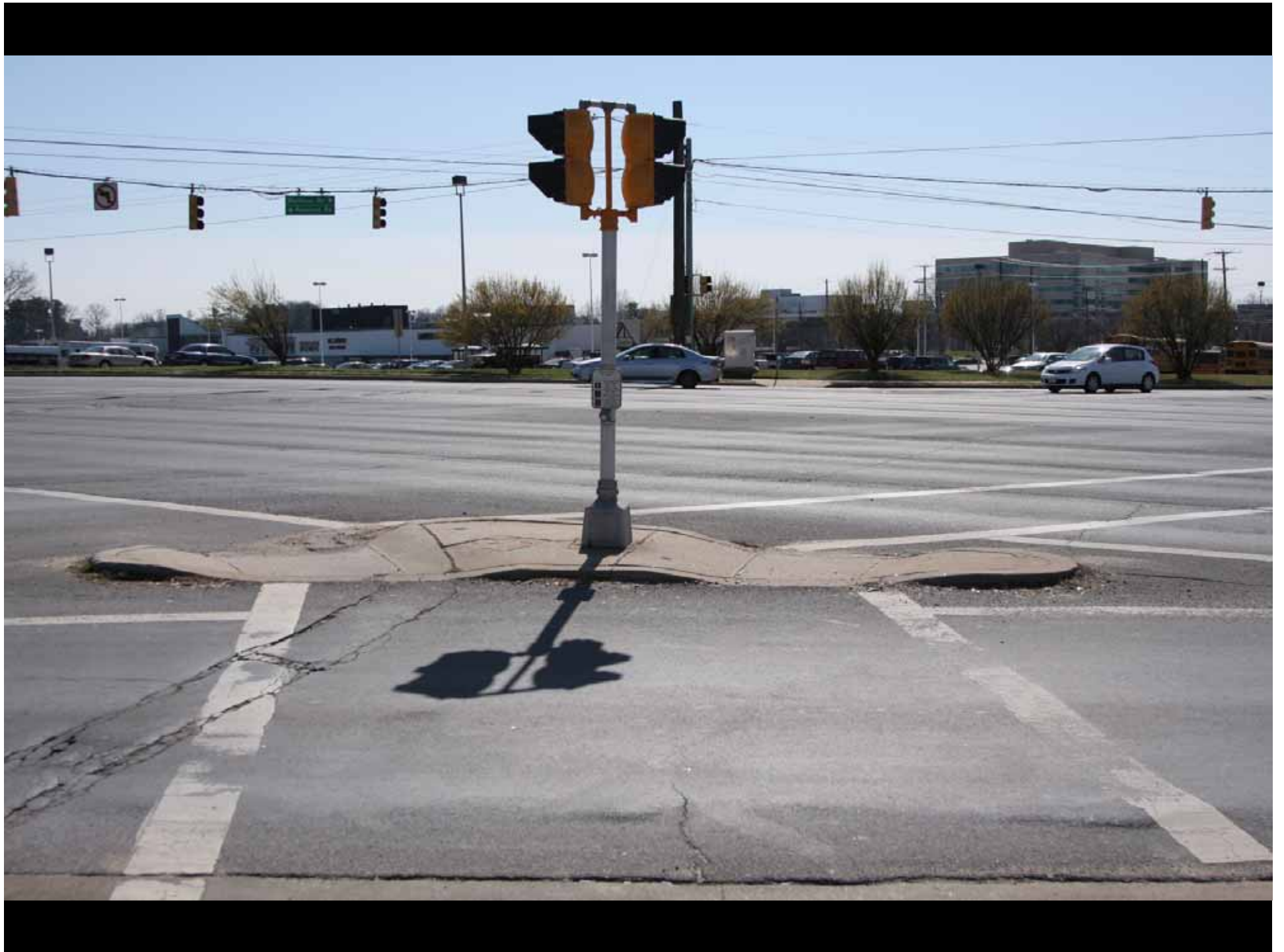
OUR TOWN

U.D.O.T. RECALIBRATES THE SIGNAL LIGHTS...









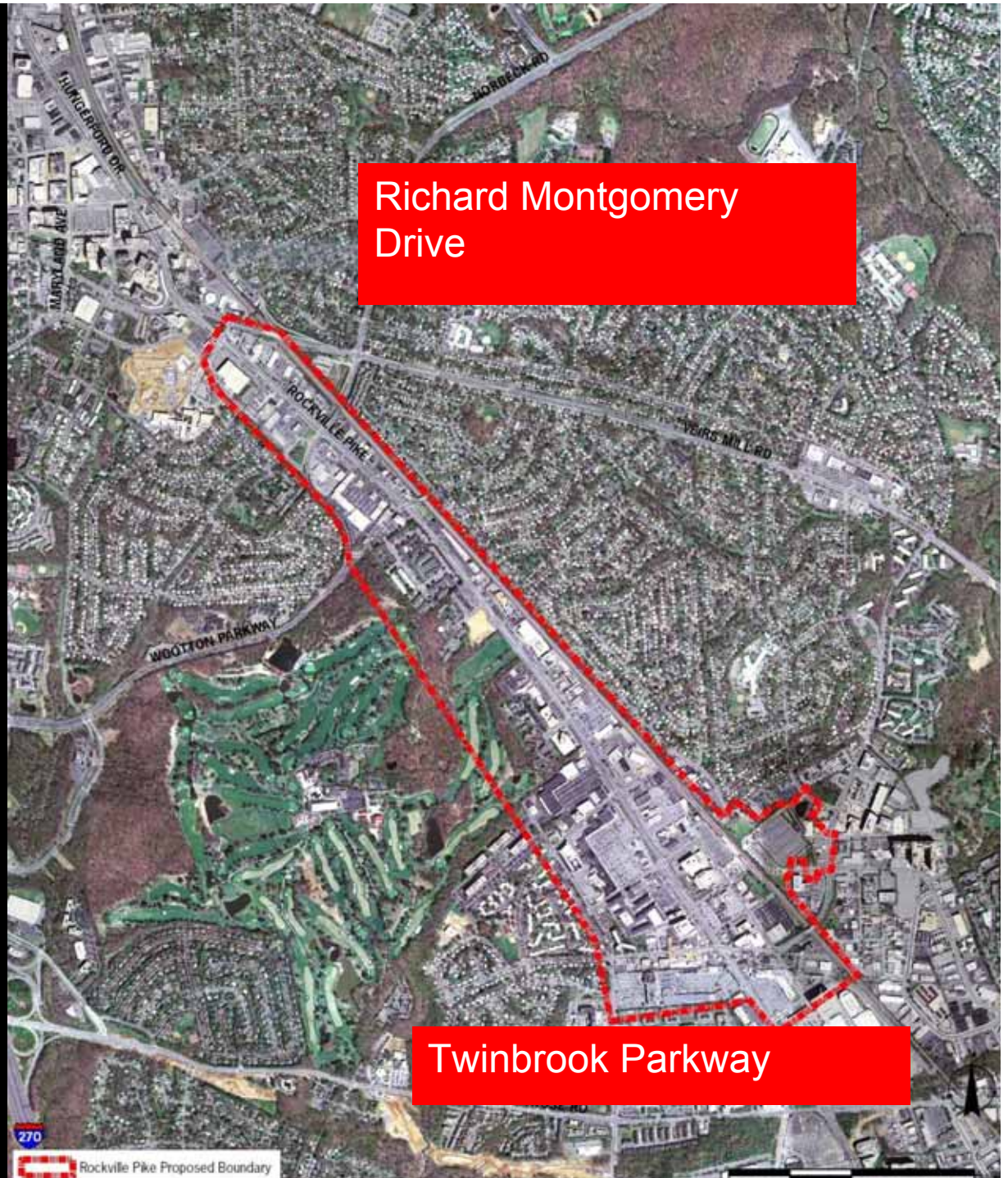


Land Use Analysis

General Characteristics

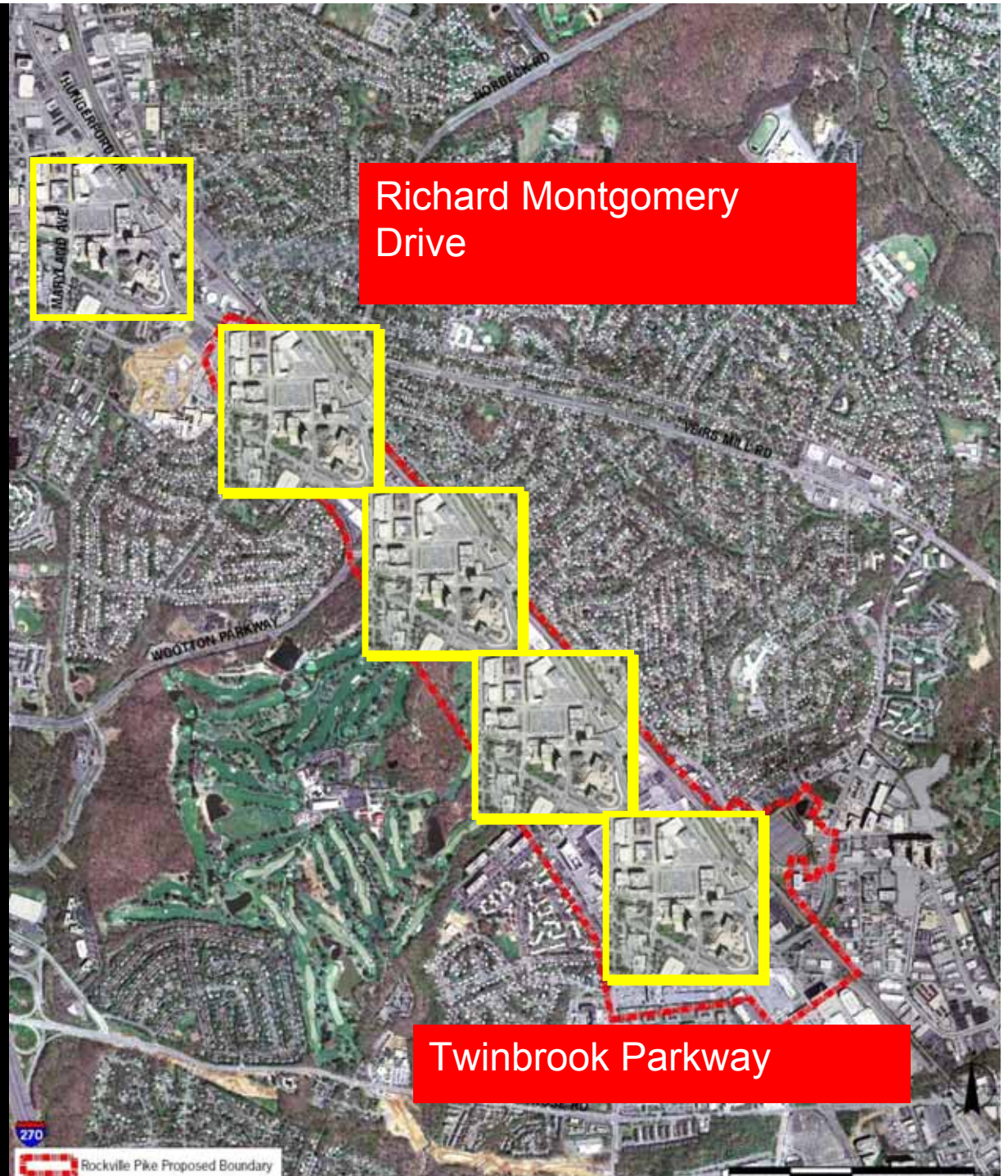
Overview

- *410 Acres*
- *2.2 miles long*



Overview

- *How big is that really?*



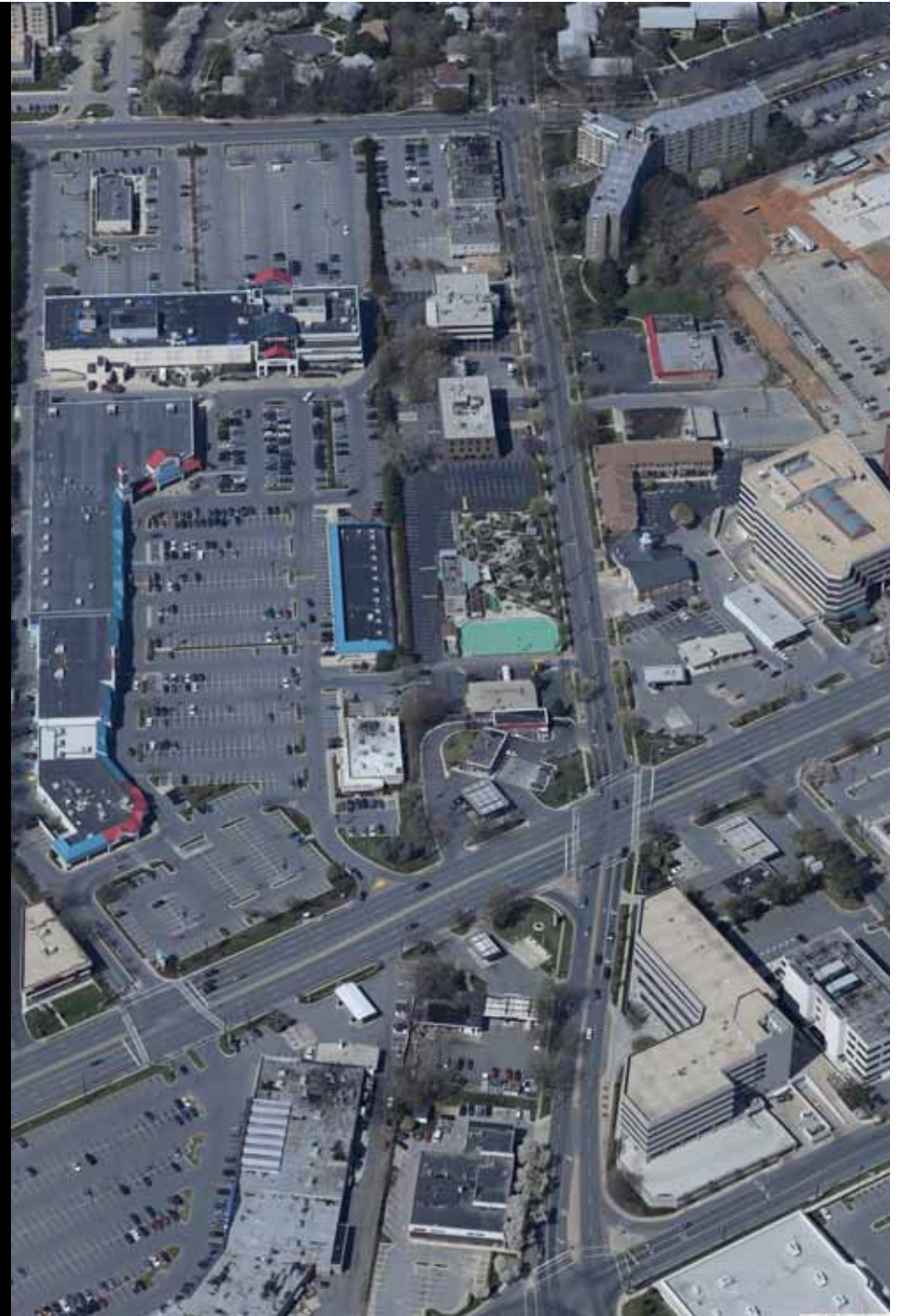
Land is generally fragmented...

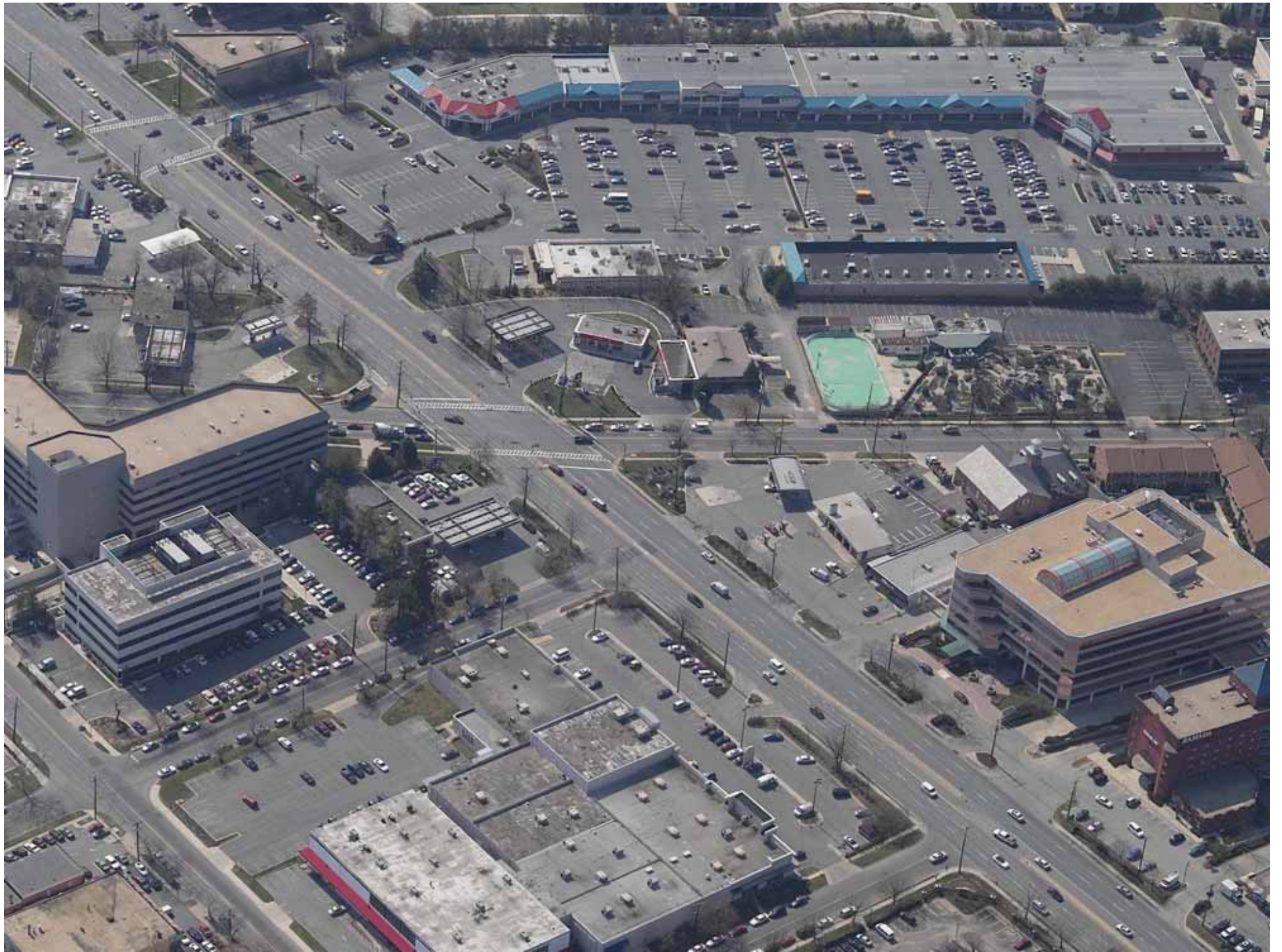
- *There are 262 parcels along the Corridor*
- *Lack of coherence in the Corridor appearance*
- *Makes the assemblage of larger areas challenging*



Uses are
segregated...

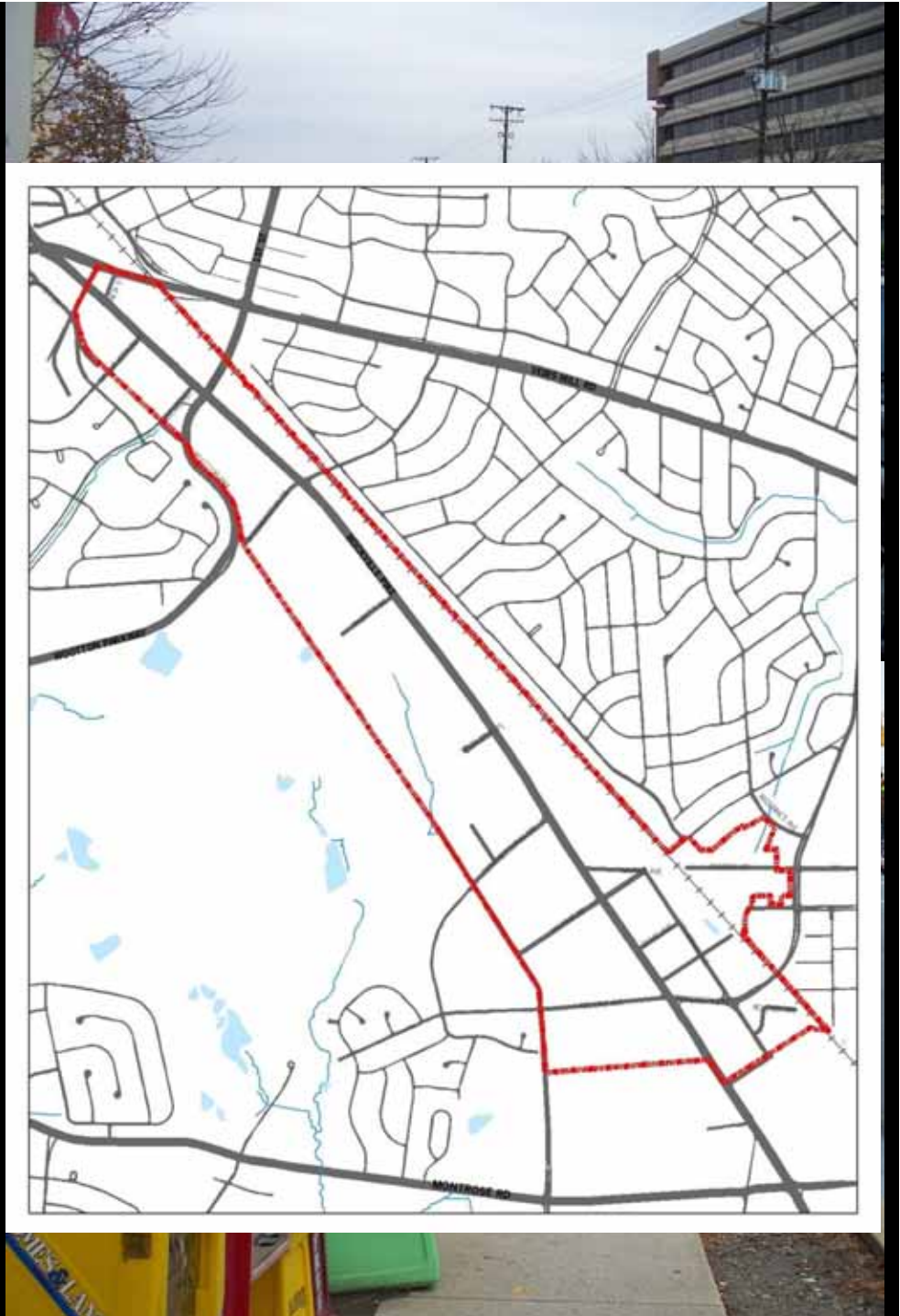
- *The predominant land use pattern along the Corridor is in the form of single use parcels*





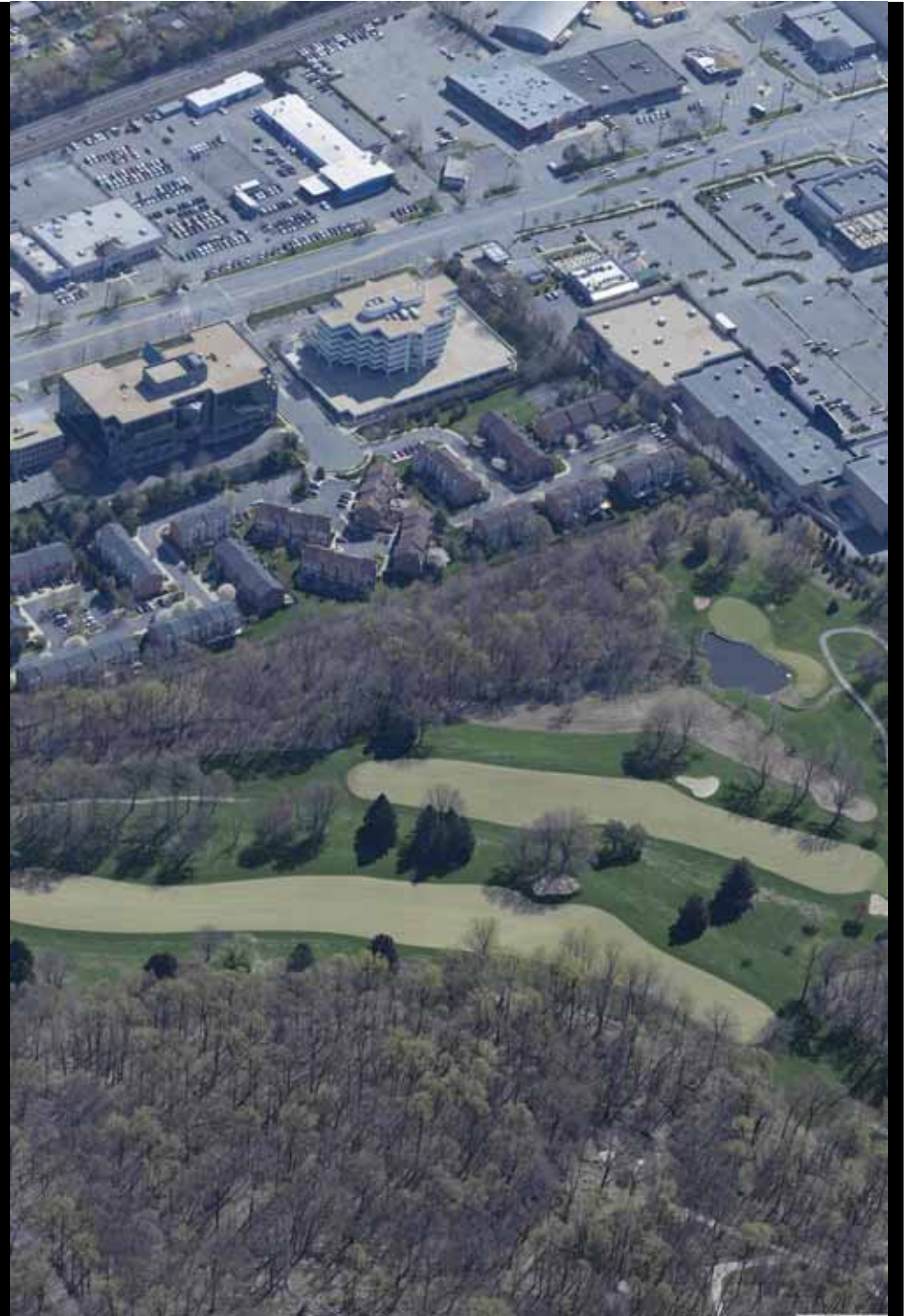
Transportation is second...

- *Road and rail right of ways account for more than 20% of the Corridor's land*



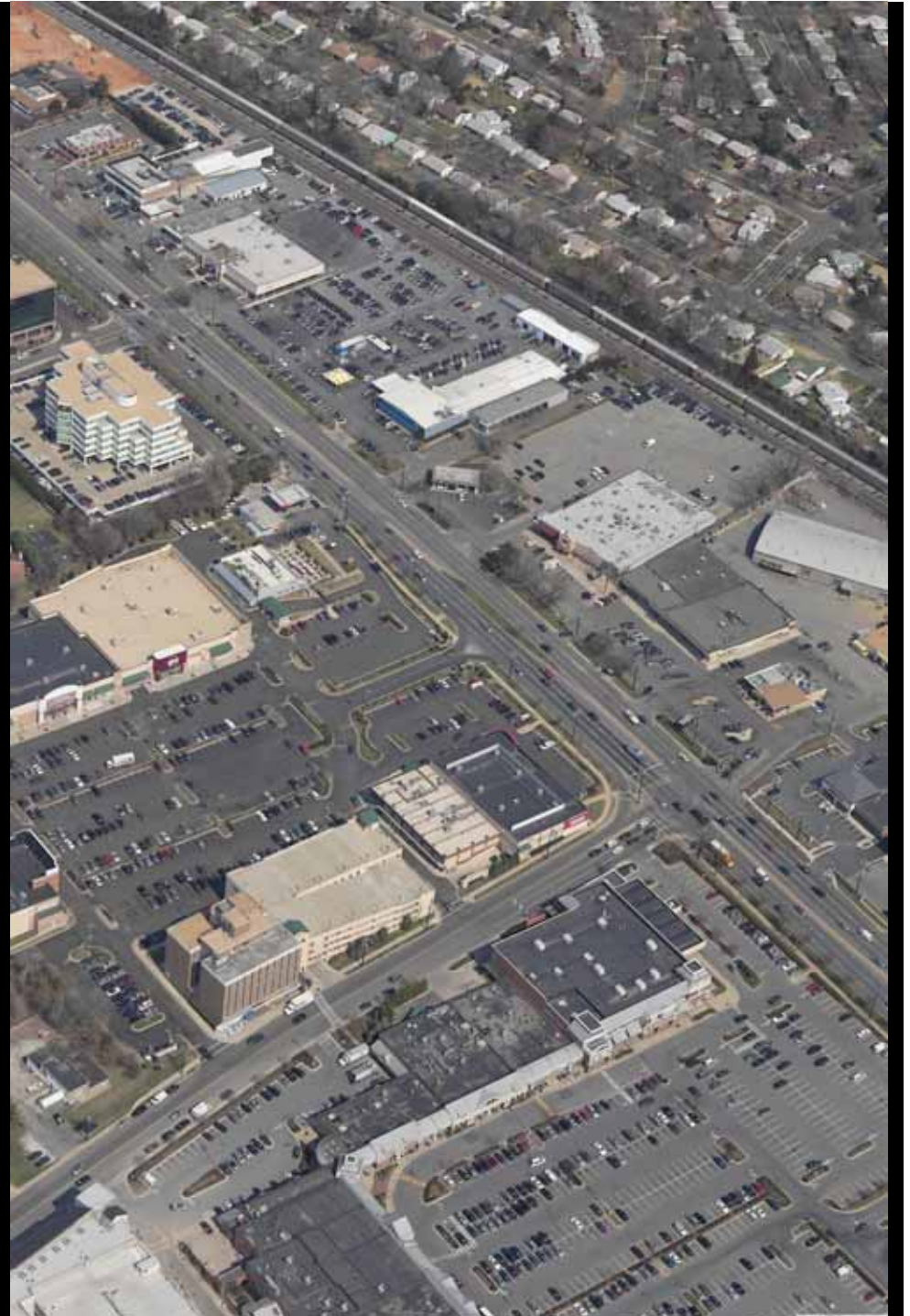
Residential uses are limited...

- *Residential uses make up 12 percent of the total study area (there are four residential developments within the study area)*



Public open space is non existent...

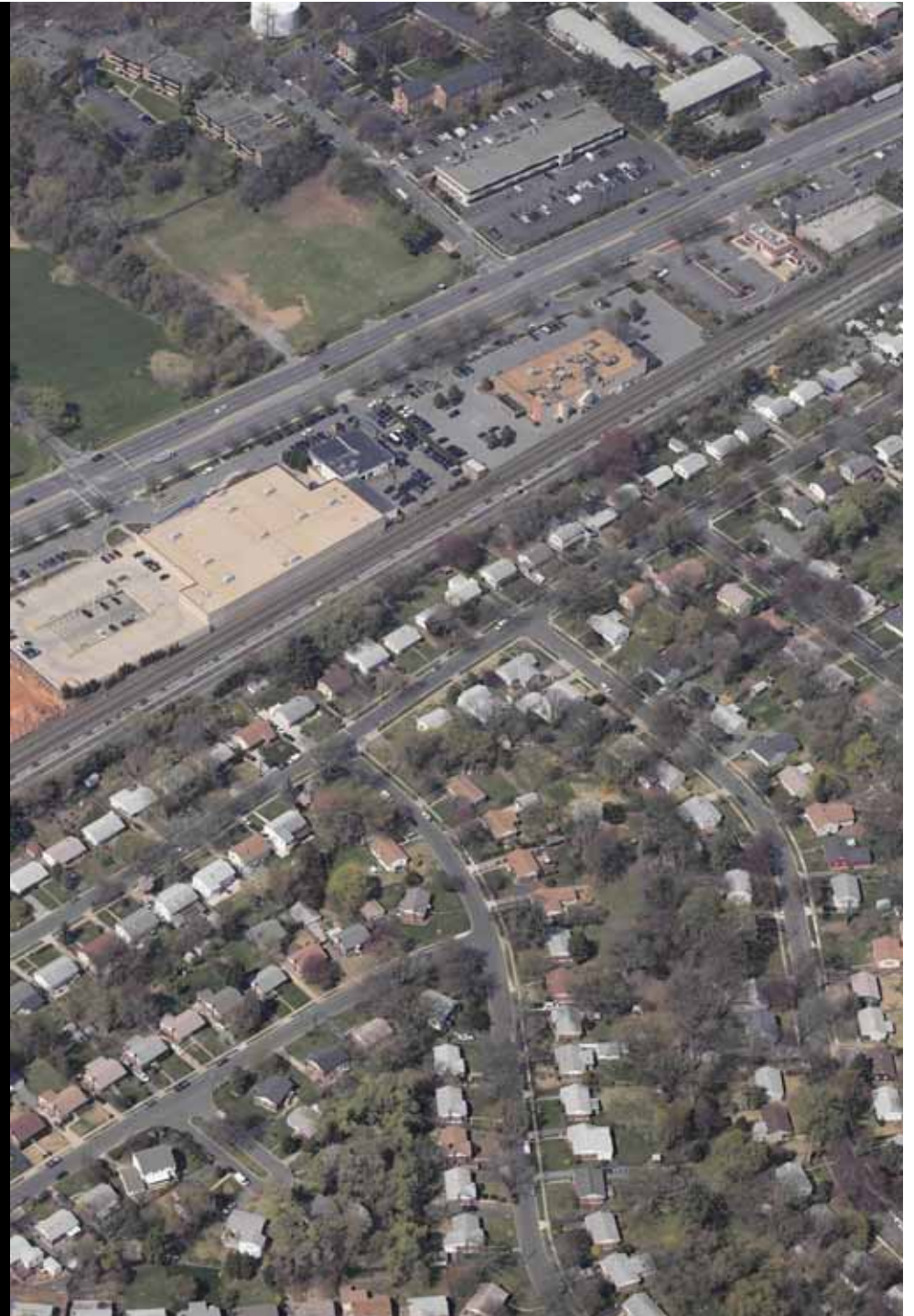
- *There is only a trace of land designated as public open space (0.01%)*
- *Private recreational uses make up 9% of the total area*



Access is limited...

- *Even though there are several neighborhoods within ¼ mile of the Corridor, access from these neighborhood is drastically restricted by the Metro line and by the Woodmont Country Club*

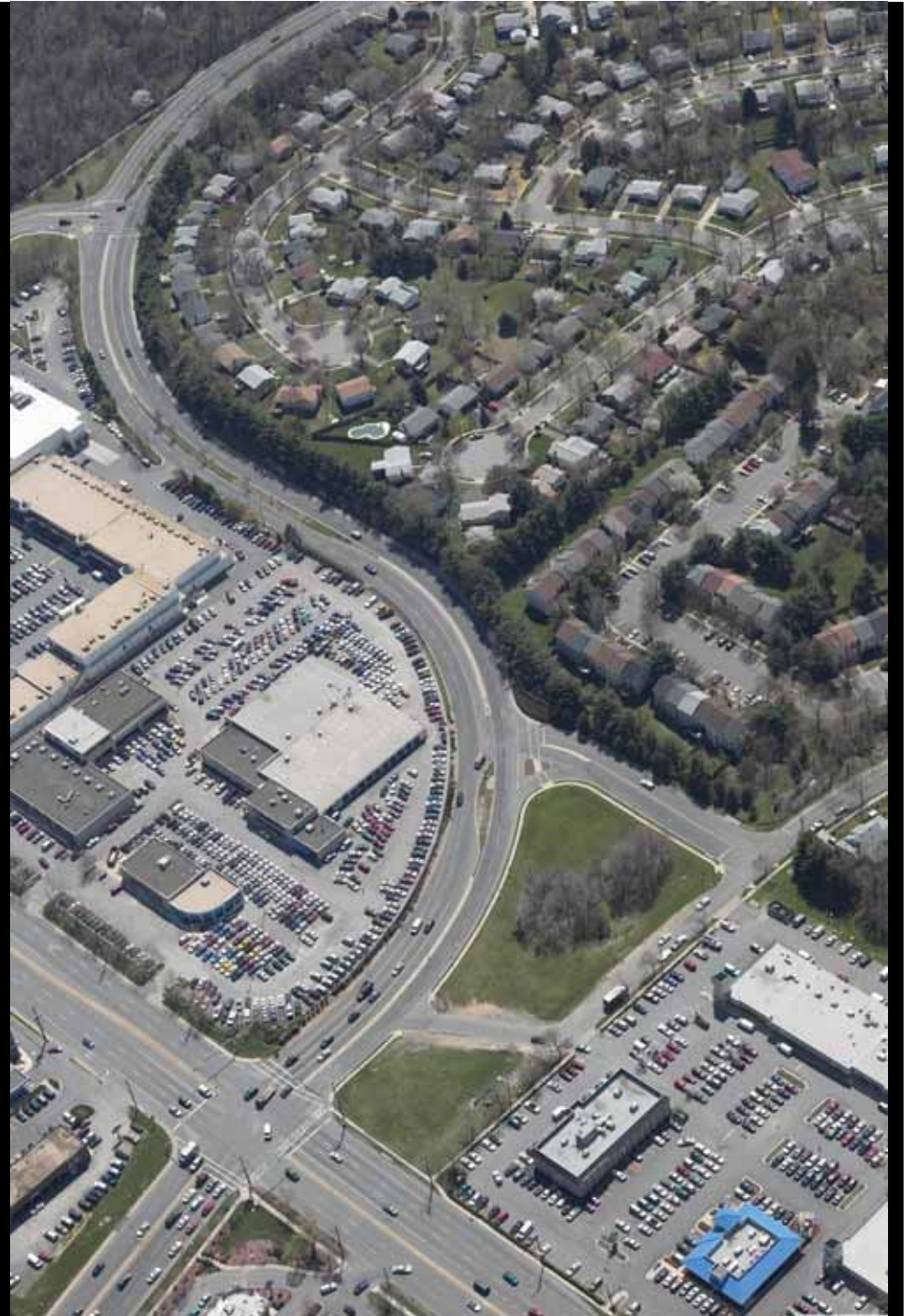
At South Talbot



Access is limited...

- *Neighborhood development patterns to the west of the Corridor further limits access*

At Wootton



It is mostly
pavement...

- *Over 60 percent of the study area is impervious and covered by pavement and buildings*

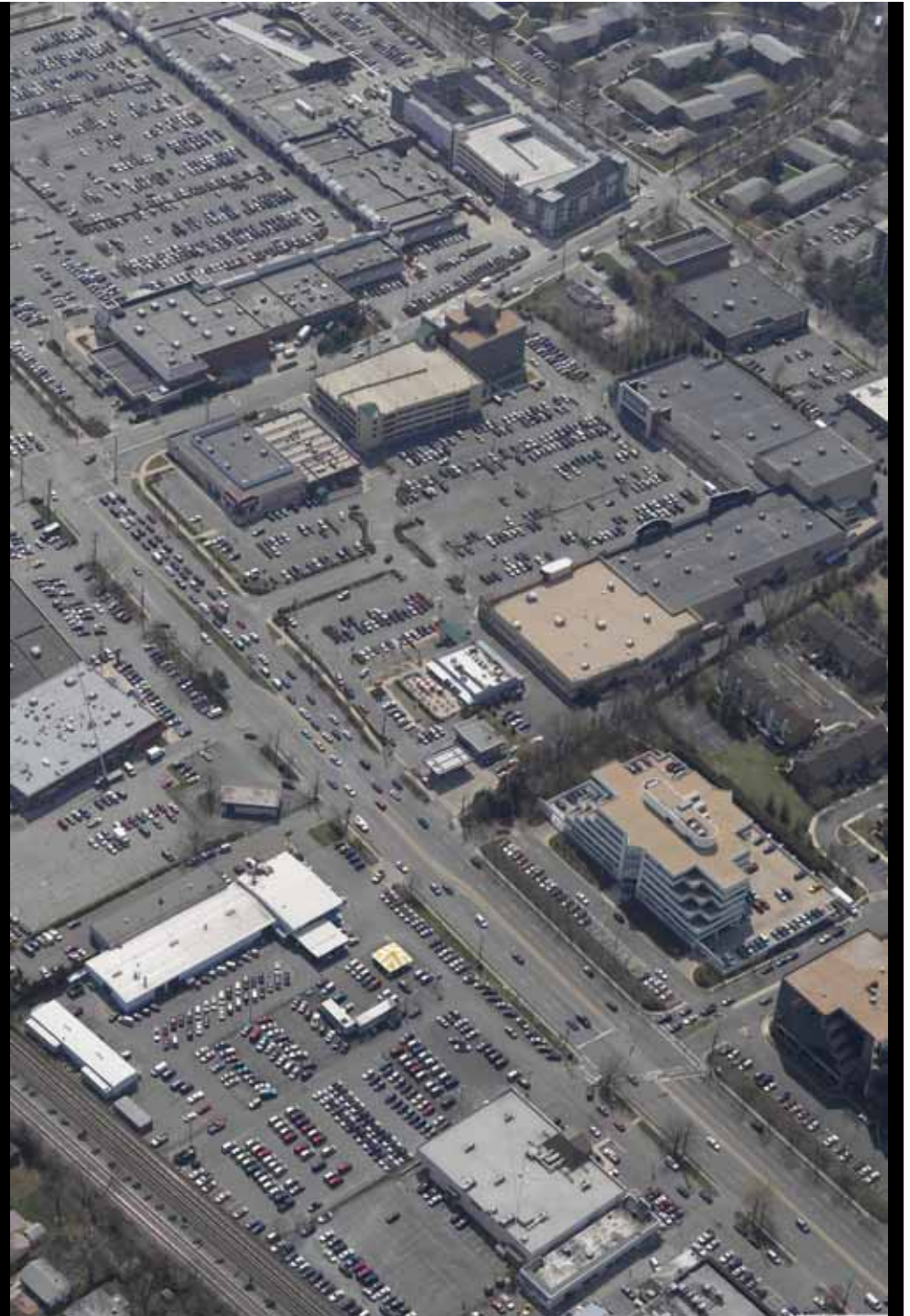
At Rollins



It is mostly
pavement...

- *Pavement covers nearly 71 percent of the total impervious surface area (approximately 43 percent of the total area)*

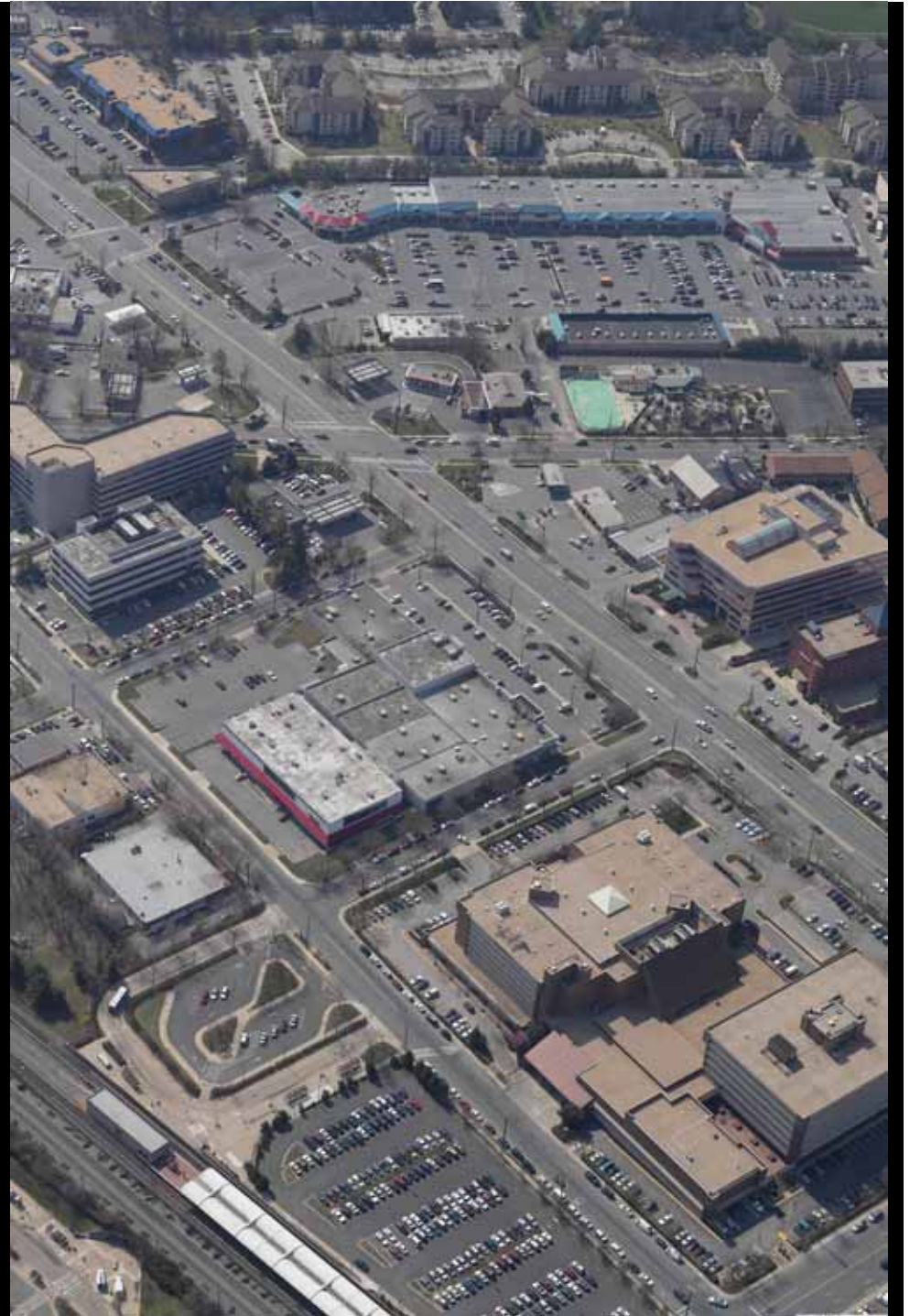
At Templeton



It is mostly
pavement...

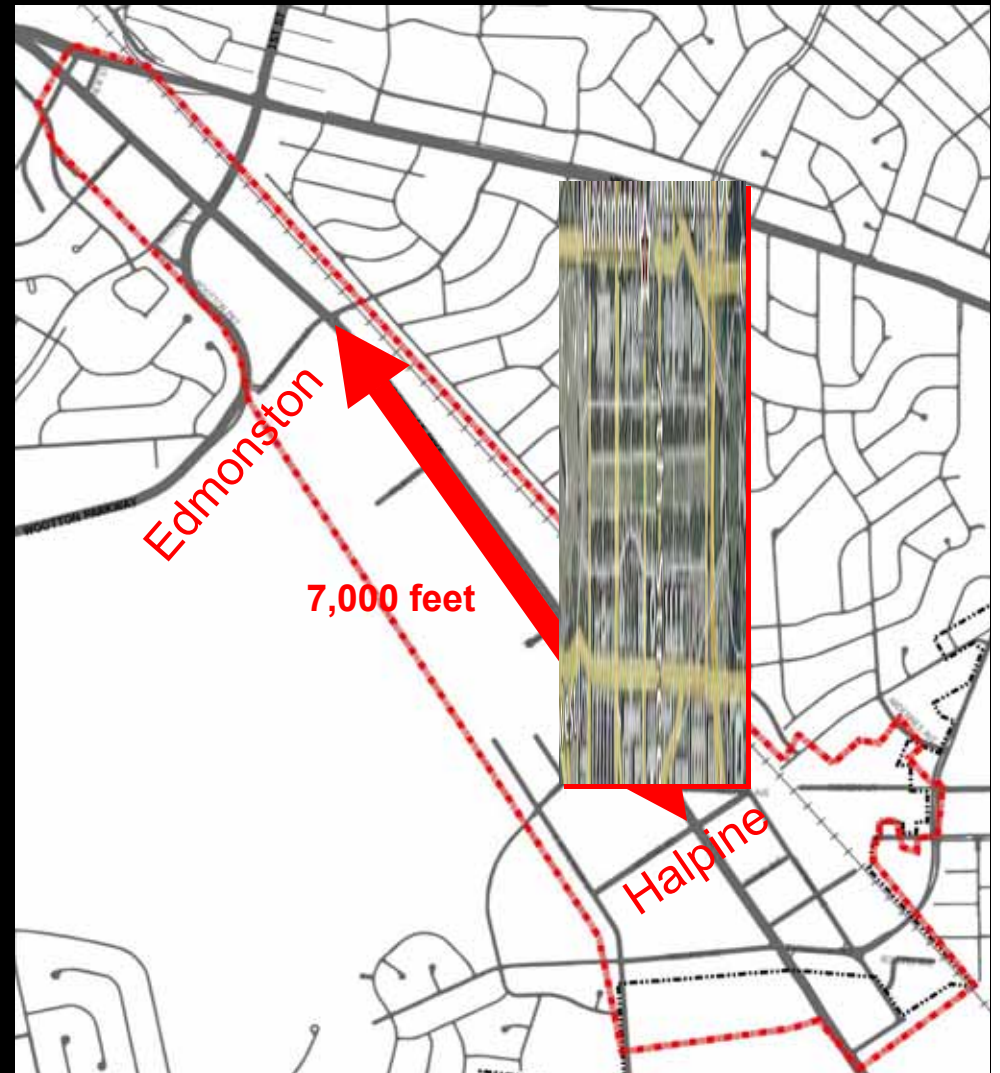
- *Buildings make up approximately 29 percent of the total impervious surface (17 percent of the total area).*

At Rollins



Limited internal connectivity...

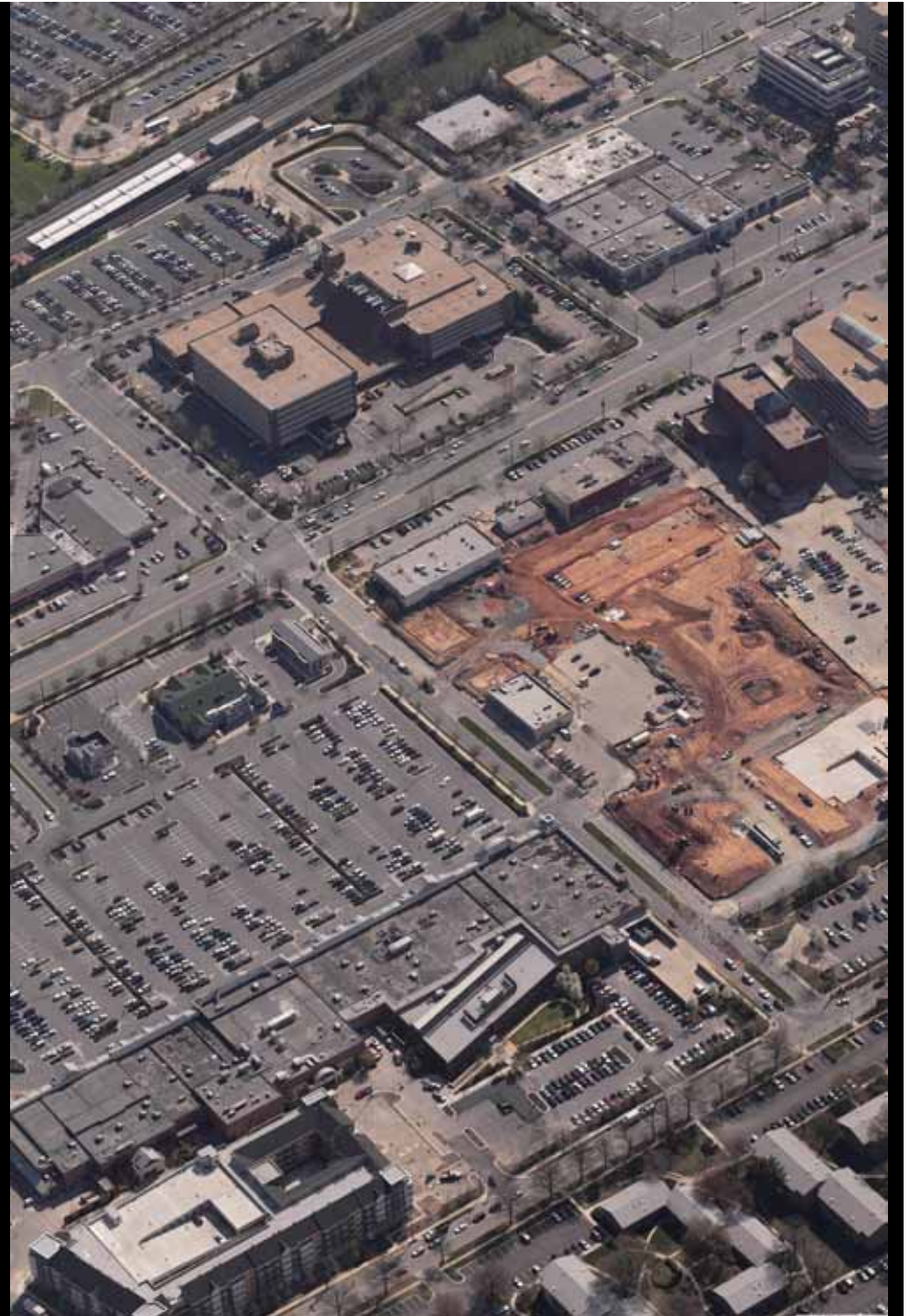
- *Extremely long blocks restrict opportunities for linking the east and west sides of the Corridor*



Suburban vocation...

- *Edge yard and front yard lots and buildings are the most prevalent form of development along the Corridor*

At Halpine



It is not pedestrian friendly...

- *The streetscape and frontage treatment along the Corridor varies dramatically from north to south with very few pedestrian connections to adjacent uses and minimal accommodations for transit users*



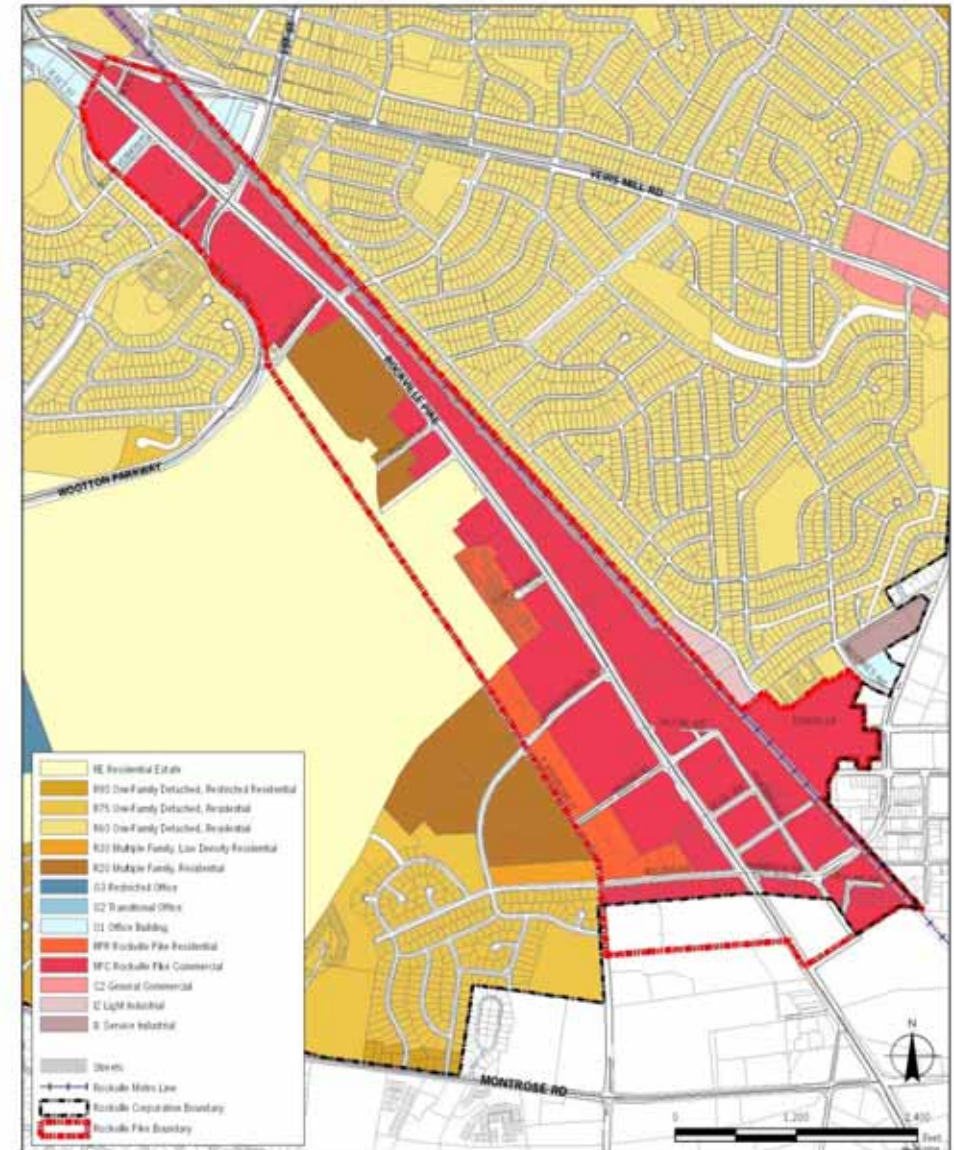
It is not pedestrian friendly...

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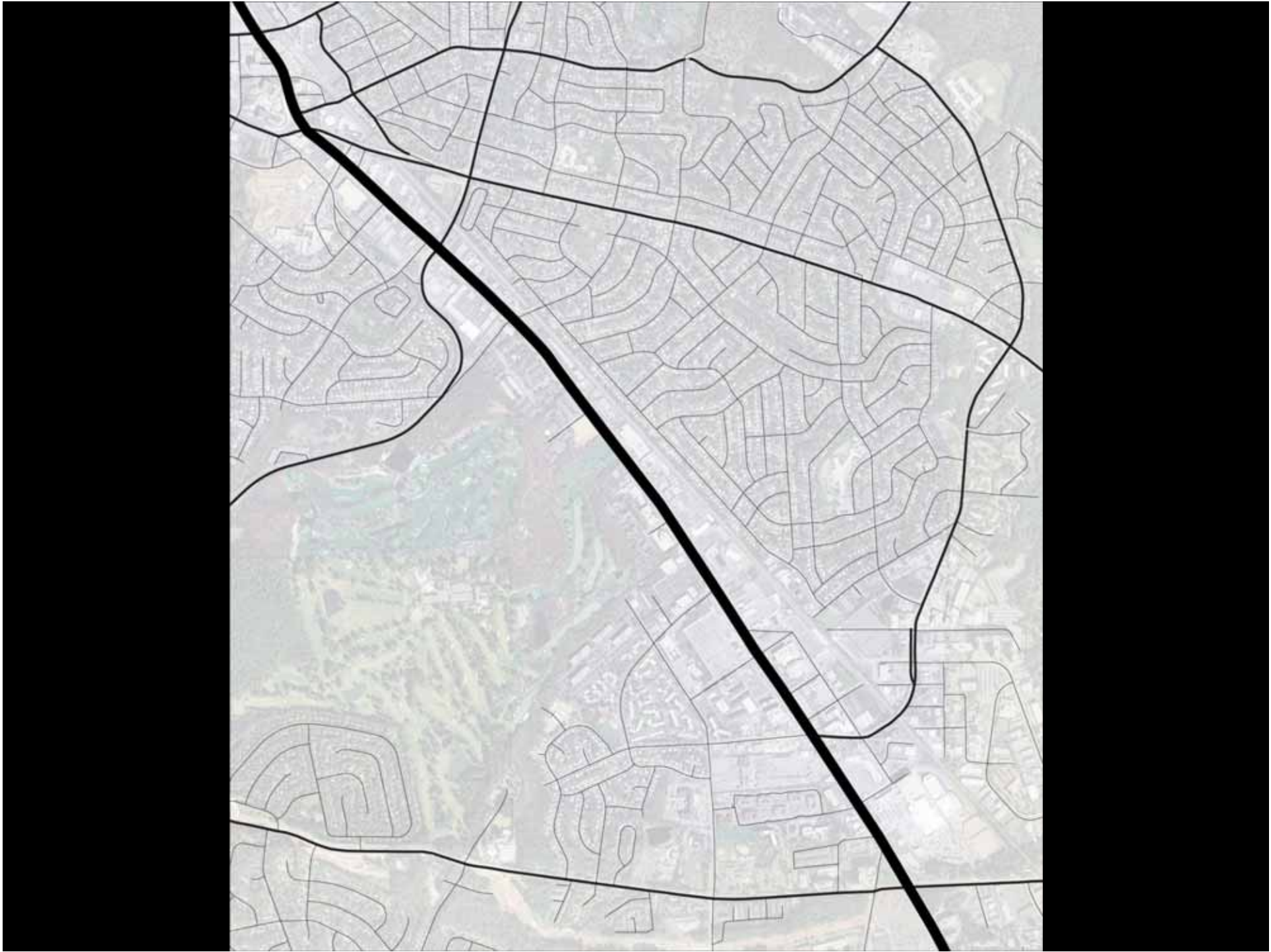
Zoning is not place related...

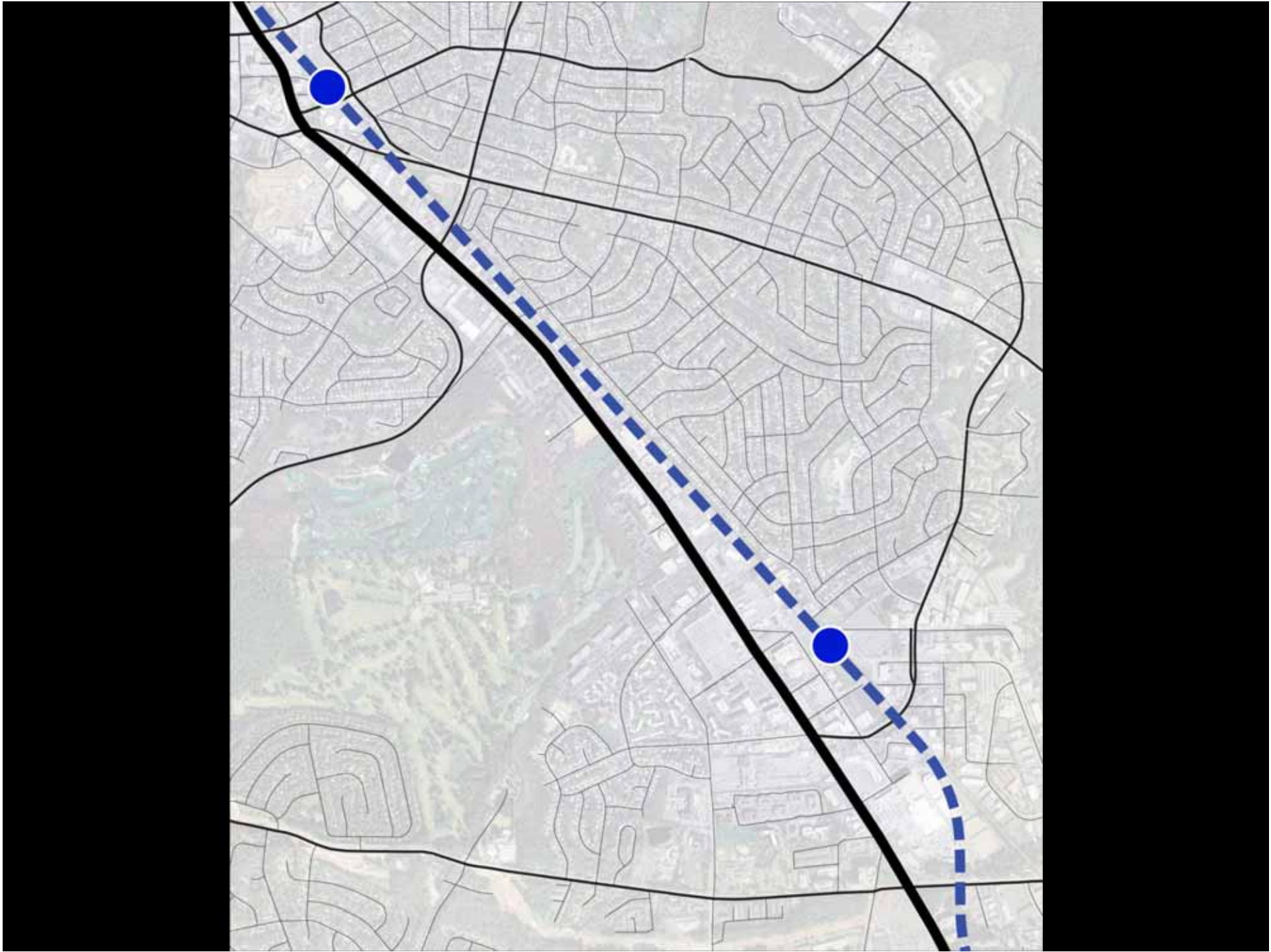
- *There are five zoning district classifications currently controlling development within the Corridor, including three types of residential. There are currently no specific standards controlling the form and character of development within these districts.*

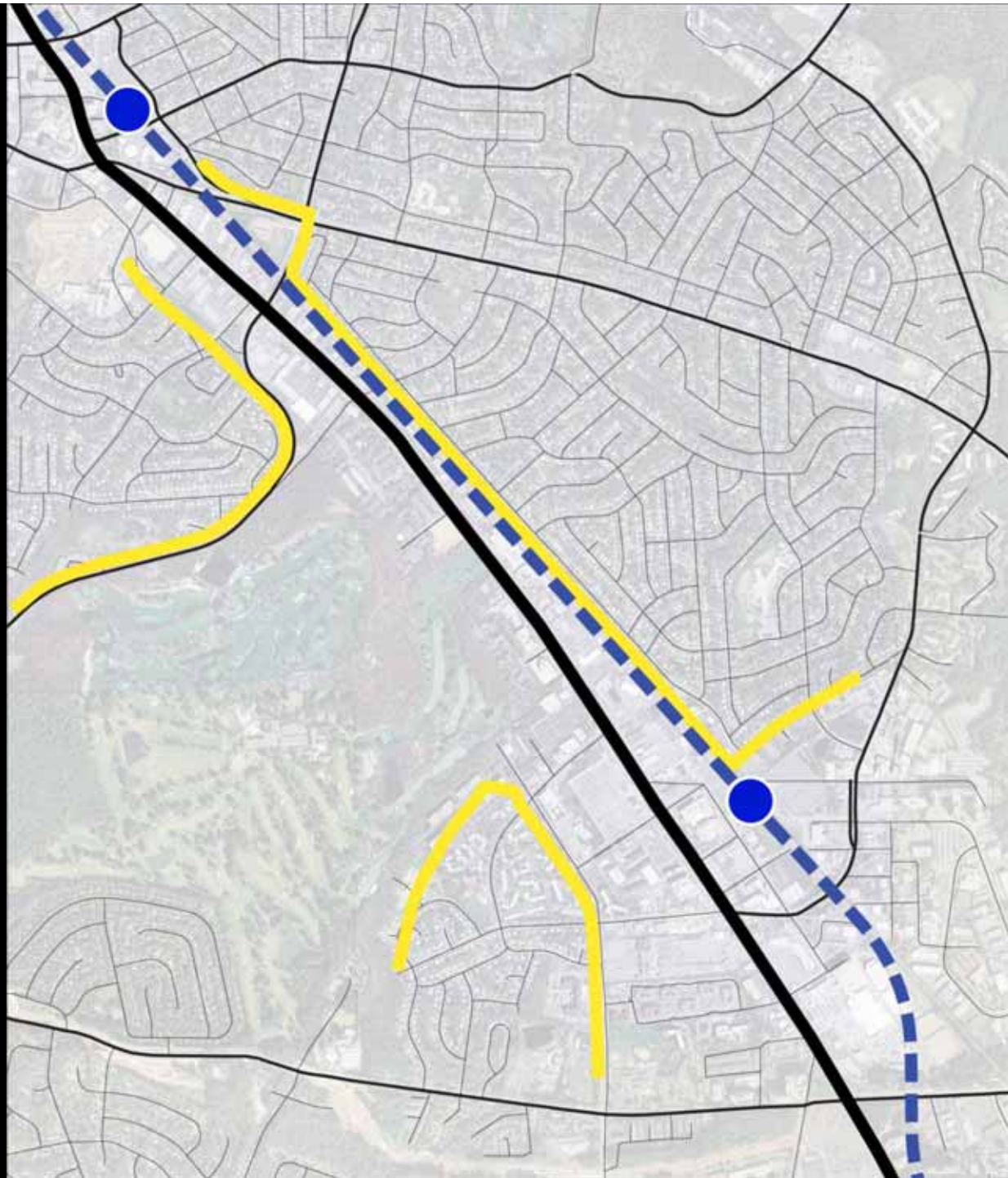


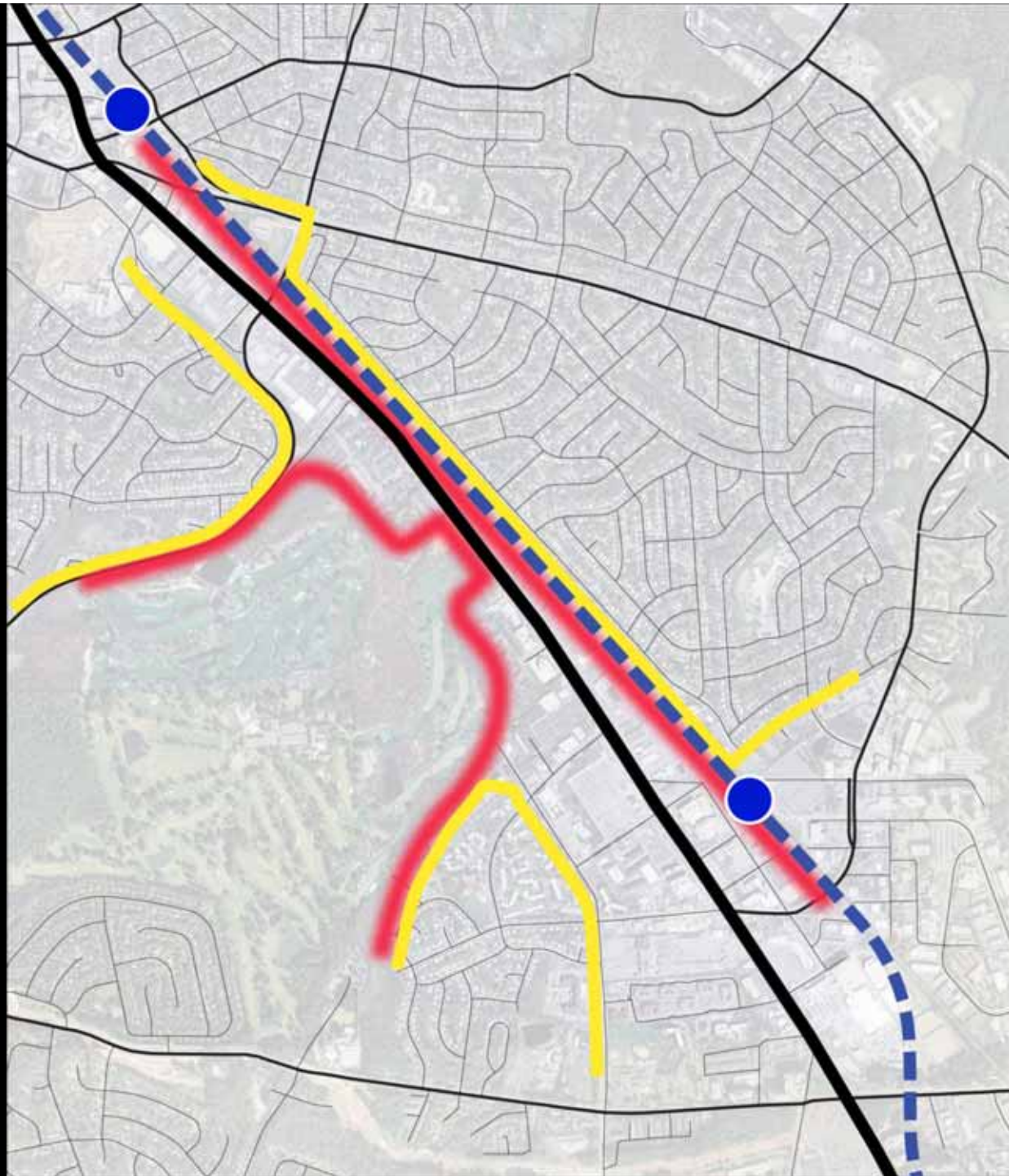
Zoning

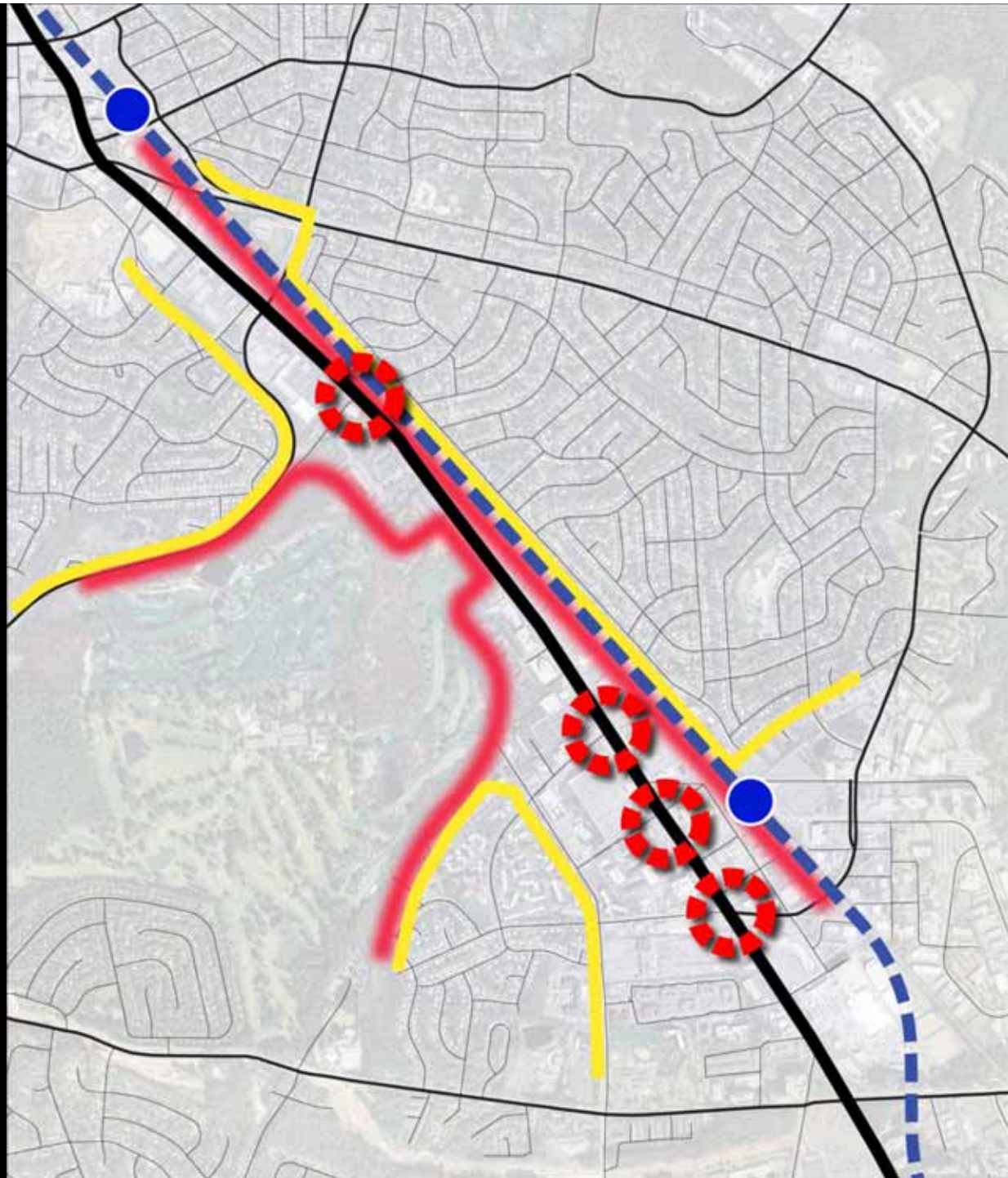
Pike Possibilities

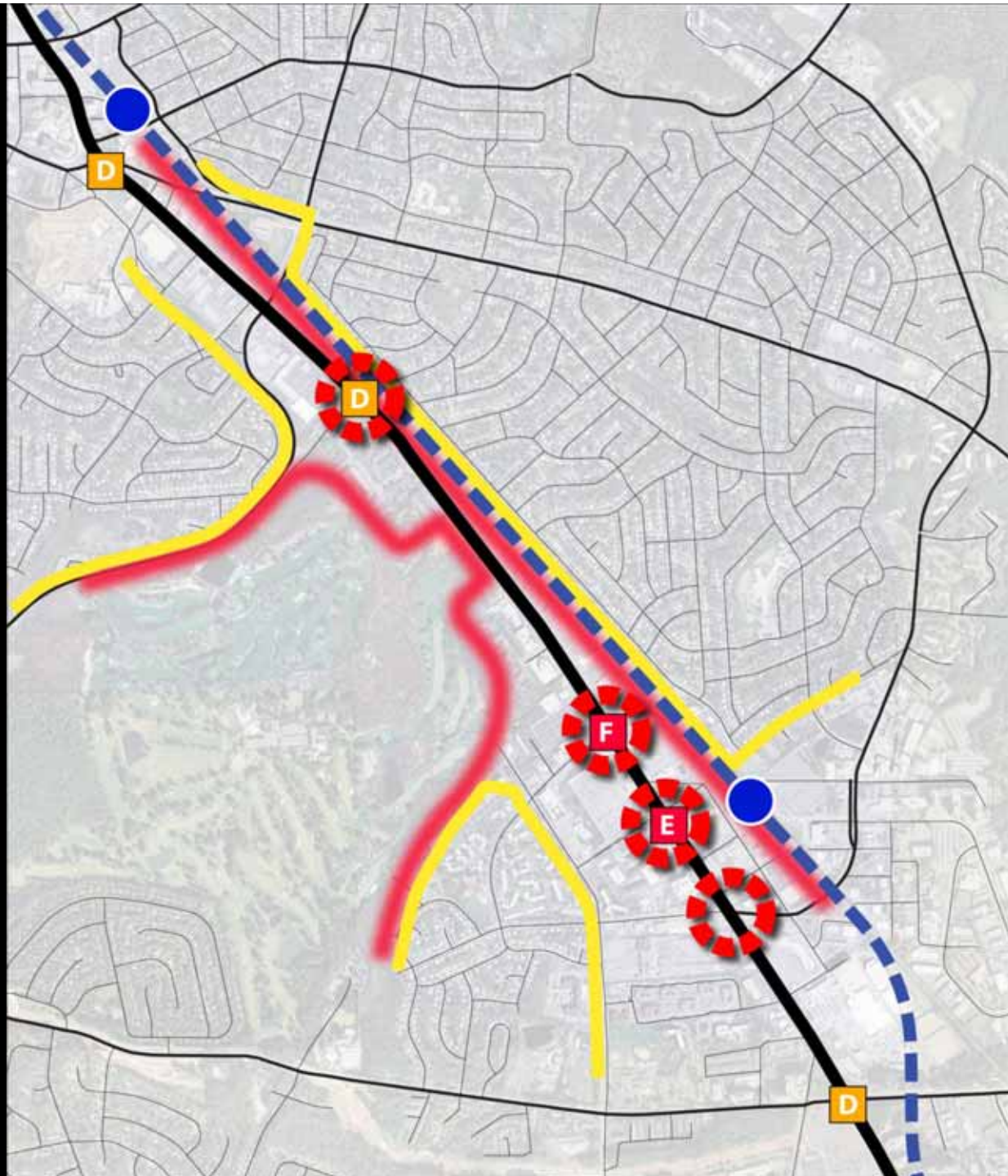


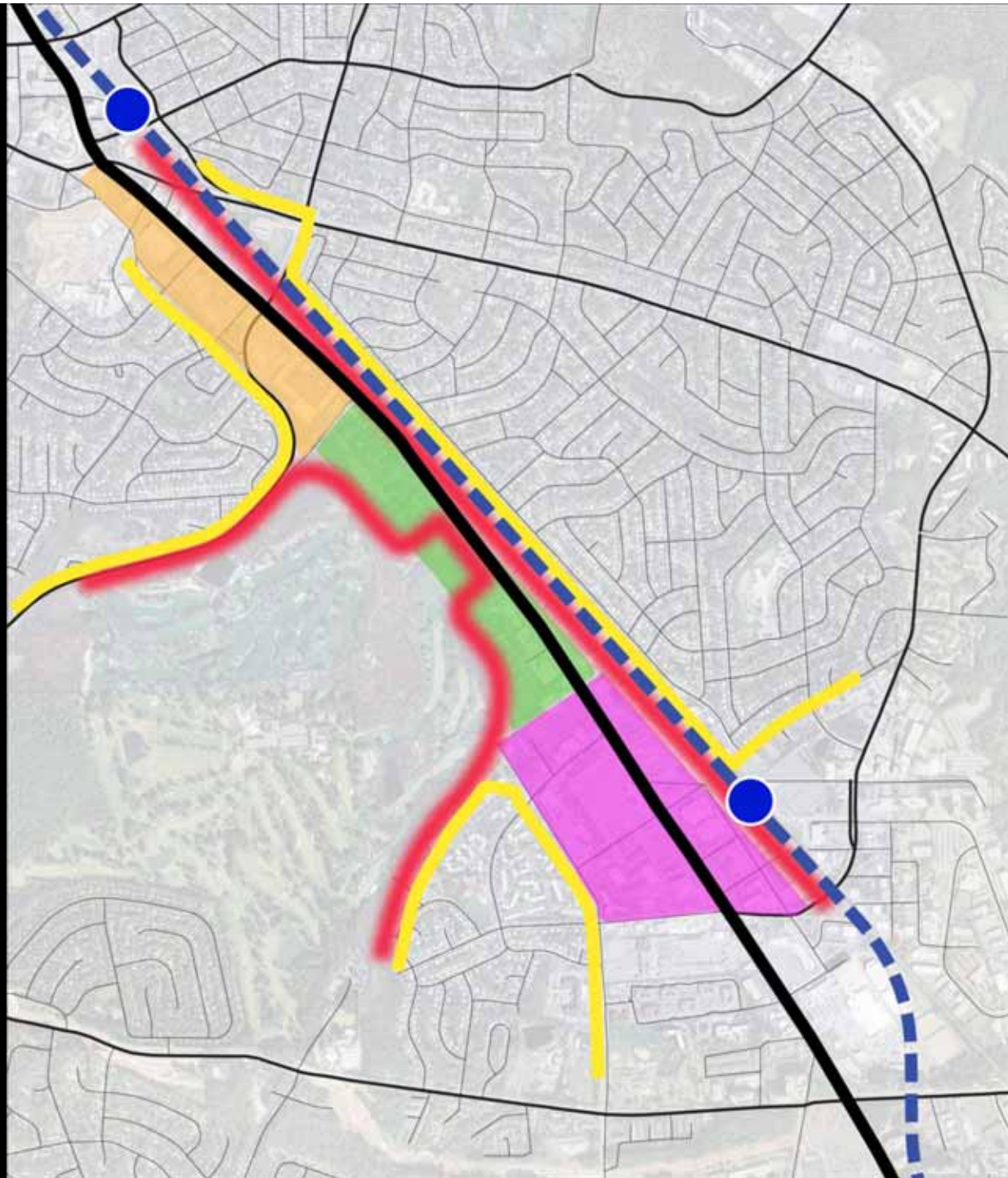


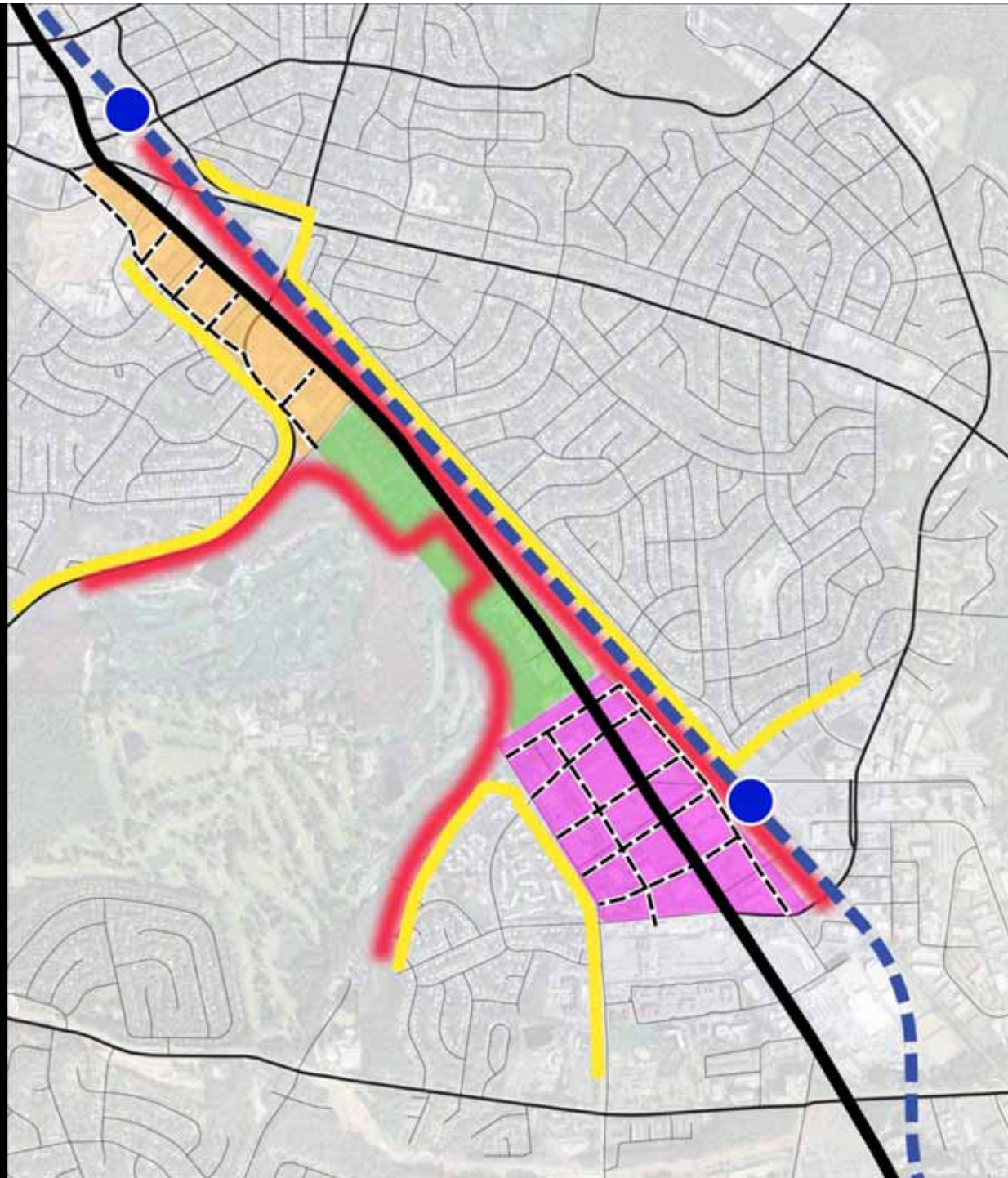


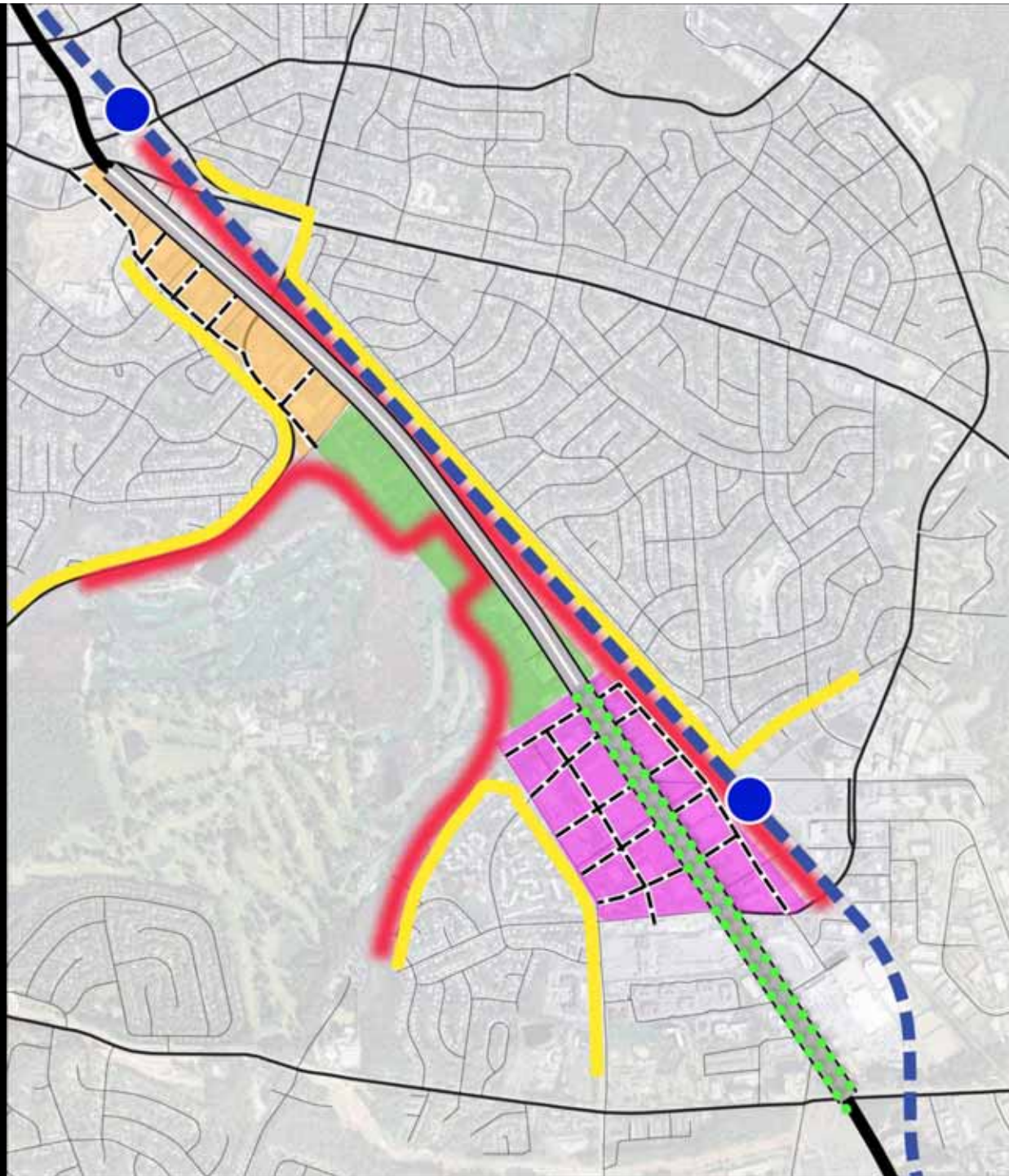


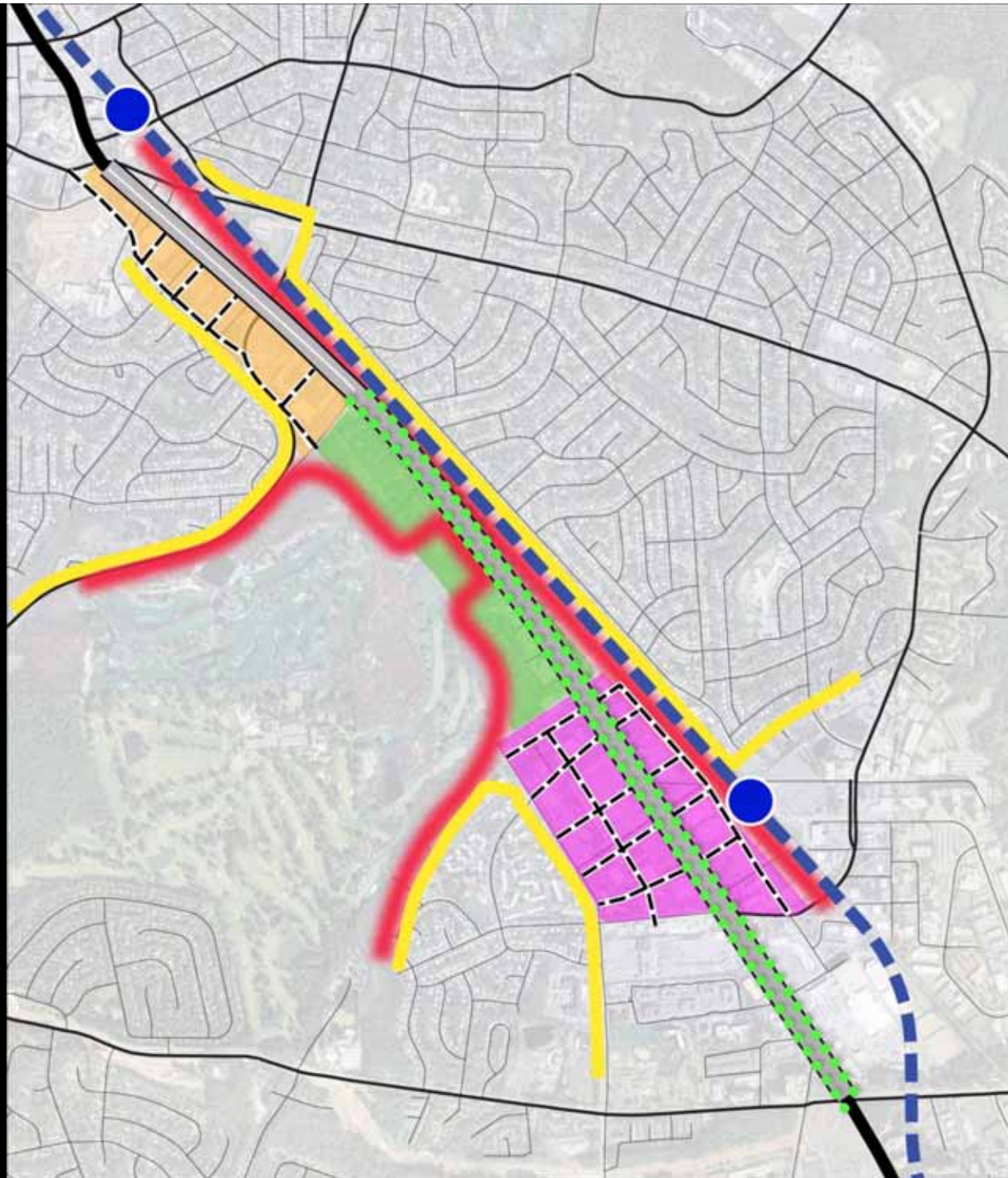


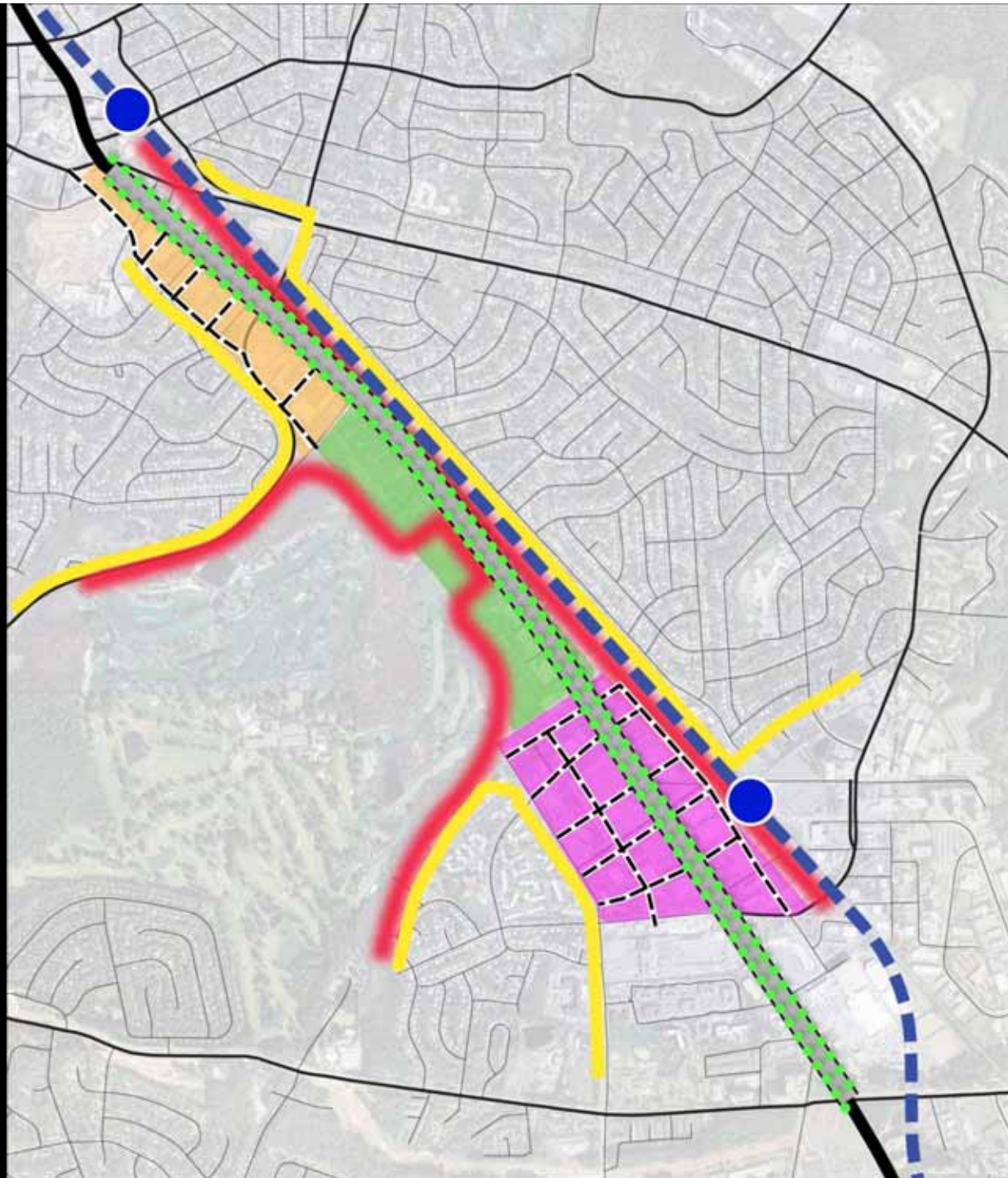








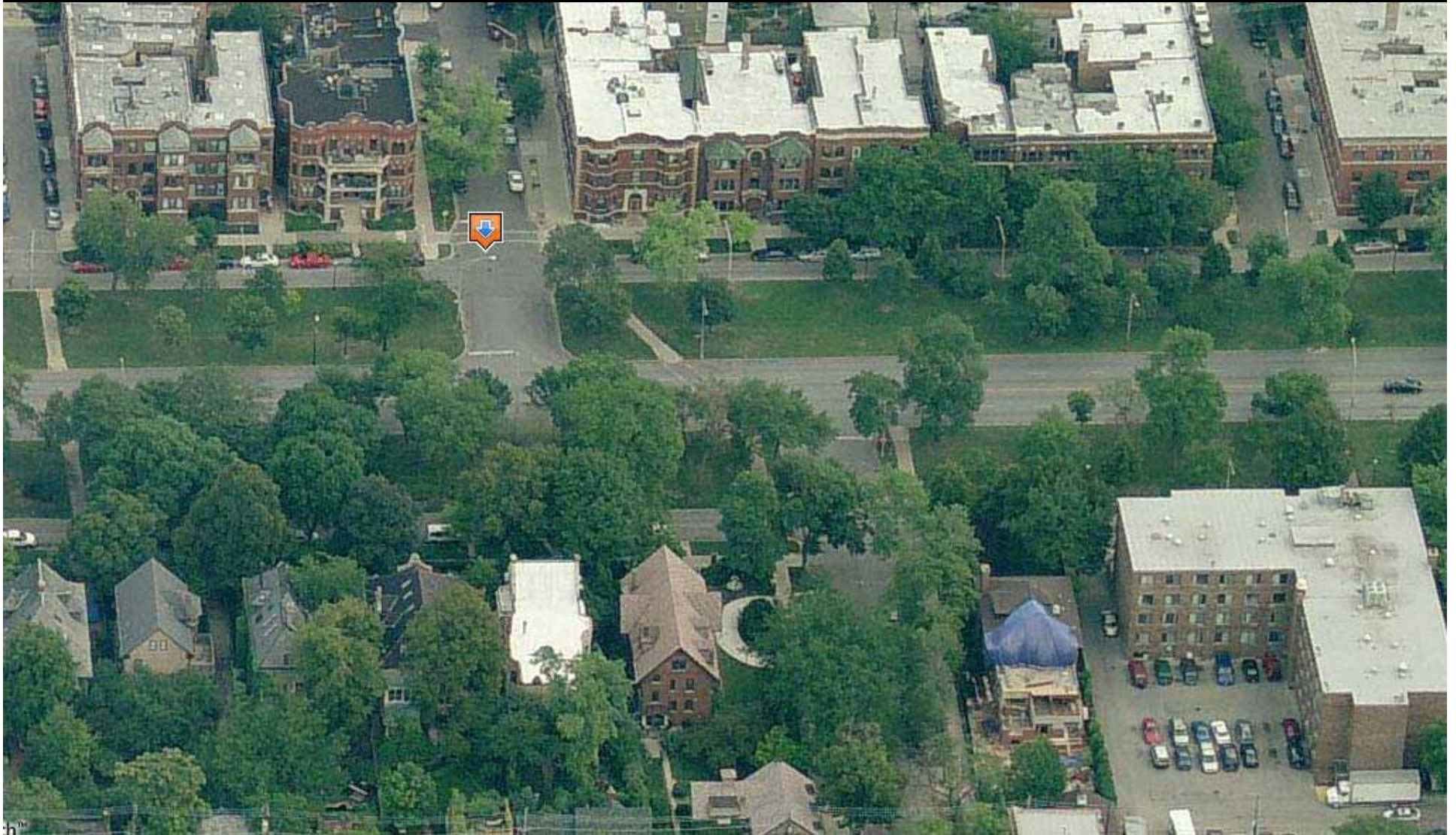






The Esplanade

Chico, California



Kedzie Boulevard

Chicago, Illinois



Octavia Boulevard

San Francisco, California



Shattuck Avenue

Berkeley, California



**Avenue de la Grande
Armée**

Paris, France



**Avenue de la Grande
Armée**

Paris, France